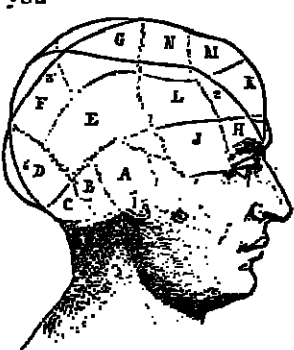


THE TIMES Tomorrow

Budget in detail
Verdict on the Budget. Seven pages of details, comprehensive analysis by a specialist team led by Kenneth Fleet and Sarah Hogg; the Chancellor's speech in full. All you need to know to calculate what the Budget means to you



Mind over matter
Spectrum thinks about ESP
Crash course
Jock Bruce-Gardyne explains why Mrs Thatcher is on a collision course in Brussels
Queen Billie
Wednesday Page goes backstage with Billie Whitelaw who is taking New York by storm

Heseltine plans MoD shake-up

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced plans to reorganize the Ministry of Defence and greatly strengthen the role of the Chief of the Defence Staff at the expense of individual Service chiefs. Page 2

Dad's Army actor dies

Arnold Ridley, the actor who played Private Godfrey in the television series *Dad's Army*, has died in Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, west London. He was 88. Mr Ridley, author of *The Ghost Train* and who also played Doughty Hood in radio's *The Archers*, was created an OBE in the 1982 New Year's Honours List.

Gun charge

A man will appear in court in Arundel, West Sussex, today accused of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life, after a car chase in which shots were fired in Sunday.



Bomb planted

A bomb was planted at the Omar Khayam nightclub and restaurant, in Regent Street, central London, last night.

Inquiry delay

The Test and County Cricket Board will not carry out an investigation into alleged drug taking by England players until they return from Pakistan at the end of the month. Page 27

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Letters: On NEDC, from Sir Geoffrey Chandler; Police Bill, from Professor L. Leigh and others
Leading articles: Aid for Afghanistan; miners' strike
Features, pages 10, 12, 14
Roy Jenkins continues *The Times* series on 35 years of Nato; Privatize the Bank of England, says Roger Scruton; the Pope and the Bulgarian question; Spectrum: Sarah Hogg's Budget guide; Fashion looks at colour
Obituary, page 16
Sir Alfred Nicholas, Professor B. W. Downs
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Technology and the Third World: spotlight on Hemel Hempstead; exploring office systems and a revolution in correspondence

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Militant picketing spreads coal strike to 99 pits

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Militant picketing at pitheads in South Wales and Scotland yesterday brought out on strike more than half of the coal industry's labour force, as Yorkshire miners began an indefinite stoppage.

National Coal Board officials calculated last night that 99 pits employing more than 96,000 men were at a standstill as left-wing union leaders urged sympathetic industrial action, despite reservations among the men.

As the strike in Yorkshire over the proposed closure of Cortonwood and Bulcliffe Wood collieries started, the NCB said that South Wales pitmen had been "picketed out" by militant miners defying a rank and file vote to continue working.

Only three of the 28 Welsh pits were working. Swift support came from the Transport and General Workers' Union executive council which called on members not to move coal to power stations and other stockpiling establishments which could weaken the National Union of Mineworkers' position.

Mr Ian MacGregor, NCB chairman, will not visit pits during the strike for fear of exacerbating the situation. But on a visit to management in the North-east, he gave a warning that a prolonged stoppage would probably accelerate pit closures.

"The strike impact has been much less than forecast. I'm gratified that so many employees understand the situation, and I am impressed that despite the rhetoric of the last few days, and the attempt to whip up excitement, we see very minimal support in some areas."

The stoppage has spread most rapidly to Scotland, South Wales, Kent and Durham from Yorkshire, the biggest coalfield, where all 53 pits were idle yesterday and 56,000 men on strike. Some Yorkshire miners disobeyed area leaders' appeals to stay in their own area and tried to picket in North Nottinghamshire, though with little effect.

The board and NUM leaders are looking anxiously at the coalfields that are holding area ballots on the strike recommendation.

The Midlands men vote tomorrow and in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire over the following two days. Their outcome will be critical.

If the vote is "no", there will be pressure on left-wing NUM leaders to call a special executive committee meeting at which a national pithead ballot can be ordered.

While the strike intensifies, Mr MacGregor said that if pickets threatened or intimidated staff engaged in vital safety work, further closures could follow. "I think the NUM are not interested in saving their

pits from flooding or gas problems and they should not look to the management to solve these things."

"I have told my colleagues in management that while we appreciate the enormous efforts they have put in recently, under no circumstances should their safety be put at risk. If indeed these people are threatened, and the pit is sacrificed in the process, then that is what will happen."

The coal board plans to close four million tonnes of capacity in the next financial year, involving the closure of up to 20 pits employing 20,000 men. The cutbacks in Yorkshire represent the first stage in this plan to bring mining capacity into line with reduced demand.

Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire NUM, appealed to his members to continue the "responsible and disciplined approach" of restricting picketing to their own coalfield, while asking miners in other areas to follow their "magnificent lead".

Over the border in Derbyshire, the acting area secretary, Mr Gordon Butler, disclosed that 11,500 men would be recommended to strike in a ballot on Friday and asked the Yorkshire "flying pickets" to stay away in the meantime.

Determined picketing was blamed by the Coal Board last night for rapid escalation of the stoppage in South Wales and Scotland, where men who turned up for work decided not to cross picket lines.

Scottish field at a standstill as tempers flare at rebels

By Staff Reporters

Work in the Scottish coalfield came to a standstill yesterday after pickets closed the last three pits where miners had defied their union's strike call and had turned up to work.

At Bilston Glen colliery near Edinburgh, the largest pit in Scotland, tempers flared as miners left after working the early shift and others arrived prepared to work.

Many changed their minds at the prospect of running a gauntlet of about 300 strikers, many from other pits in the Scottish area, who bellowed abuse and obscenities at them from behind lines of police who stood, arms linked, on either side of the colliery gates.

The National Coal Board in Scotland said that 70 men had gone through into Bilston Glen of the 400 who would normally have been working on the back shift. But there would be no production from the pit and news that Barony and Tilloch collieries had stopped production, it was clear that all

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, rejected calls yesterday to intervene in the dispute over pit closures and said that the response to the strike had shown that miners wanted a secret ballot to express their views.

During clashes in the Commons he said that he would not interfere in a management decision to invest more in economic mines and to cut the burden of uneconomic pits in a "civilized and generous way". Parliament, page 4

10 pits in Scotland had ceased work.

In South Wales, coal board officials and union leaders were locked in a battle for the loyalty of the dispute. There were bitter exchanges at the St John's Colliery, Maesteg, as 12 pickets from the Tower Pit, described officially as lobbyist, persuaded men on the morning shift buses to turn back.

Although men at 18 of the 28 pits had decided to ignore the strike call, the pickets persuaded half of them to join in the action. Work at the nine other pits proceeded normally within the constraints of the overtime ban.

Mr Philip Weedes, the coal board area director said: "It is a very sad day for democracy when the will of the minority is being imposed on the majority." The union, claimed that by the afternoon fewer than 300 men were working at seven pits. Renewing the call yesterday Mr Emylyn Williams president said he expected the coalfield to be at a complete standstill today.

At Harworth Colliery, Nottinghamshire, some of the 11 illegal "flying pickets" in the pit strike assembled yesterday but were urged to go home by British leaders in Yorkshire. The Yorkshire NUM, whose 53 mines were at a standstill, were trying to persuade their colleagues in the Nottinghamshire area to come out as well.

Government property chief to go

By David Nicholson-Lord

Mr Montague Alfred, £50,000-a-year chief executive of the Government's Crown Suppliers - formerly the Property Services Agency - has left his job with three months of a three-year contract to run.

His departure was announced last night by the Department of the Environment which said only that Mr Alfred's contract had been terminated "by mutual agreement". Officials refused to elaborate.

Mr Alfred, who will be 59 next week, took over the top job at the agency, which is responsible for Crown properties, in January 1982 after a distinguished business career. But he was frequently at odds with the Whitehall machine and at a Commons public accounts committee hearing last month, he responded angrily to charges that the agency still suffered from fraud and management complacency.

TUC begins retreat from boycott

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders yesterday began a retreat from their boycott of relationships with the Government called two weeks ago over the Foreign Secretary's ban on union membership at GCHQ, Cheltenham.

Members of the TUC influential employment policy and organization committee voted without dissent not to withdraw from public bodies on which the unions sit with Government representatives.

The chief body involved is the Manpower Services Commission, which oversees ministerial job creation schemes. The unions also decided to continue participation in such diverse bodies as the Territorial Army Advisory Committee and the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention.

The TUC economic committee can now drop its temporary boycott of the National Economic Development Council, and a policy

paper being debated tomorrow proposes this course of action.

A close vote is predicted for tomorrow after defections among previously reliable moderate supporters of Neddy, particularly Mr David Basnett's General and Municipal Boilermakers' Union.

But even if the committee recommends permanent withdrawal and its structure of industry-government-union bodies, that decision would almost certainly be reversed by the TUC general council next Monday.

The employment and international committees decided against a boycott on the grounds that it would be "not advantageous" to union members, and similar decisions are expected from committees covering education, social insurance and economic issues in the run-up to the March 19 general council meeting.



The Queen leaving Westminster Abbey yesterday after the Commonwealth Day Observance Service.

Britain to treat Iranians

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

An undisclosed number of wounded Iranian soldiers were due to have arrived in London yesterday for treatment in British hospitals.

Some are thought to be suffering from burns inflicted by chemical weapons the Iraqis are alleged to have been using in the Gulf War. But a Foreign Office spokesman refused to comment last night.

Whitehall officials said that injured soldiers had been arriving in Britain from Tehran "for many months". But the Foreign Office had no details of how many, or the nature of their injuries.

Nor would it say where in Britain the men would be treated. Officials said that they were coming to this country as private individuals and there was no reason why the Foreign Office should be told where they were going.

Iran has long complained of the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi forces during the Gulf War but it was only when wounded soldiers began to arrive at hospitals in Sweden, Switzerland and other European countries that medical evidence began to emerge apparently confirming the Iranian claims.

NEW YORK: A United Nations mission to investigate allegations that Iraq is using chemical weapons in the Gulf conflict will arrive in Tehran today for an inquiry that will take the group of four independent experts to the war zone.

Tebbit to allow bid for P&O

By Michael Clark

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, is expected to announce this week that Trafalgar House will be allowed to bid for Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co (P&O) in return for a promise that it will not put P&O ships under foreign flags.

This follows a unanimous decision by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that Trafalgar should be allowed to bid. Its report was passed to Mr Tebbit three weeks ago.

The expected announcement from the Department of Trade may signal the start of one of the City's most fiercely contested bids. Trafalgar launched its original bid of £290m in May on the basis of five Trafalgar shares for every four of P&O. With shares of Trafalgar closing last night at 238p worth £380m.

Yesterday Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House, said that the "commissions' decision was news to him. He added: "When we've got the commission's full report we'll read it and have a board meeting. Then we'll decide whether to bid again."

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P & O, would only comment: "I await the outcome with interest."

The commission's decision centred on national security. It followed Trafalgar's unwritten undertaking not to "flag out" any of P & O's ships with foreign countries. During the Falklands conflict six Trafalgar ships were commandeered

Barclays to sell stocks

By William Kay, City Editor

Barclays, Britain's biggest bank, is planning to sell stock market securities through its 2,000 branches, using a sophisticated system of electronic screens and keyboards.

This is how Barclays' customers will benefit from a linkup announced yesterday with two of the biggest firms on the London Stock Exchange, Wedd, Durlacher Mordant, and de Zoete and Bevan, Barclays

wants to buy a 75 per cent stake in each, once Stock Exchange rules permit.

The effect should be to cut the cost of buying small parcels of stocks and shares. Stockbrokers normally charge at least £20, however small the deal, because of the time and paperwork involved.

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

Heath attacks attitude to EEC

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The Government was accused yesterday by Mr Edward Heath of antagonising its partners in the European Community by adopting an attitude of confrontation in the negotiations for budgetary and agricultural reform.

He said there was nothing to be gained and that the British Government had, like President De Gaulle, lost a lot of goodwill. It was time for supporters of Britain's membership of the Community to insist that the language used by British ministers was changed.

Mr Heath's strictures, in an interview on BBC radio, were delivered at the most sensitive time - the culmination of the Government's diplomatic effort, begun in 1979, to secure permanent changes in the structure of the Community.

He singled out for reproach Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who yesterday began with his Community counterparts the final preparatory meeting for the European Council which convenes in Paris next week.

He said he greatly regretted that Sir Geoffrey had used language, on the eve of the meeting, which was "entirely the language of confrontation. Anyone would think he was talking to the Soviet Union instead of talking to our partners in the European Community."

Mr Heath was all for trying to reduce Britain's net budget contribution, but said the Government had a much better chance of success if it were more forthcoming on other matters.

"Our partners want to have a cooperative partnership", he said. "We must... abandon any attempt to hold them to ransom."

Mr Heath is to visit Brussels today for private talks with members of the Commission and ministers were nervous that he might allow his lack of sympathy with the Government's approach to be exploited.

But they are even more nervous for the future if no overall settlement is reached or is in sight before the campaign begins for elections to the European Parliament.

In that event, the Conservatives will try to establish themselves as the party best qualified to drive a reasonable bargain with other Community members.

An important argument in their armoury will then be the Prime Minister's known readiness, seldom proclaimed but often hinted, to withhold Britain's contributions to the Community, for which legislation has been prepared.

Mr Heath made it plain yesterday that he will counter-attack on such things.

EEC crisis, back page

Gemayel ready to concede power

From Robert Fisk, Lausanne

The Syrian Foreign Minister arrived in Switzerland for the Lebanese reconciliation talks, which opened last night, to discover that President Gemayel is at last prepared to make concessions that give substantially more power to Muslims in Lebanon and weaken the hold of the Christian Maronites over the country's destiny.

A series of documents approved by Mr Gemayel after his visit to Damascus - but which were still secret from other Lebanese conference delegates last night - show that he is ready effectively to shift from Christian presidentialism to Muslim prime ministerial government; to end sectarian appointments in the civil service (which would deny Maronites some of the senior posts in the security police); to introduce a second parliamentary chamber and to give Muslims in the existing parliament a virtual monopoly on legislation.

In his opening address last night, President Gemayel spoke vaguely of reforms and the need to create a new government of national unity with Syria's help. But documents which became available to *The Times* yesterday, set out in detail how far he is prepared to go in meeting the claims of the Muslim leaders and militias - and the Syrians - who have broken his power in Lebanon.

Under his proposals, the Prime Minister - who under the national covenant has to be a Sunni Muslim - would be appointed by Parliament rather than the President. The President, always a Maronite, can still dismiss his government, but the resignation of only one third of the administration - almost half of which is always Muslim - would in future mean that the entire government has to tender its resignation.

The term of office of the Speaker, who must be a Shia Muslim, would be extended from one to two years. More importantly, legislation could only be passed with the assent of two thirds of MPs, which would in effect give Muslims a veto. At present, a 51 per cent majority, which can be engineered by Christian MPs, is sufficient.

Mr Gemayel is prepared to enlarge the assembly and to set up a senate "representing all Lebanese sects equally" and to ban sectarian appointments in the civil service. Citizens' religions would no longer appear on identity cards, which has hitherto led to thousands of murders after gunmen in Beirut and elsewhere demanded to know the religion of travellers.

Electoral law would be reformed and the President would set up a council, representative of the population, to carry out economic projects.

Lausanne letter, back page

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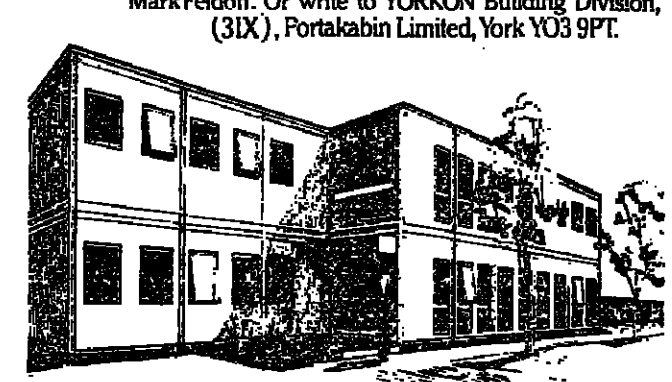
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Suspect was tied up and handcuffed before he collapsed, inquest told

By Craig Seton

An inquest into the death of James Davey was told yesterday that shortly before being taken unconscious to hospital he had been lying on the floor outside a police cell, tied and handcuffed.

Mr Davey died 11 days after a violent incident at Coventry police station. The inquest was told that before he was put in an ambulance Mr Davey, aged 40, was unconscious and discoloured at the police station.

When he arrived at a hospital nearby his heart and breathing had stopped and he had turned blue. Although resuscitated, he remained in a coma and was put on a life-support machine. He had been given cardiac massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation at the police station.

The family of Mr Davey, from Coventry, were in the county court for the start of the inquest, which is expected to last two weeks and hear at least 50 witnesses.

Mr Charles Kenderdine, the Coventry coroner, who is sitting with a jury, said that Mr Davey had been arrested at his parents home on March 11 last year and taken to Coventry police station.

The Metropolitan Police wanted to take him to London to interview him about a murder, but Mr Davey, said Mr Kenderdine, was alleged to have refused to go.

After a vehicle arrived at a violent incident occurred as Mr Davey was walking from his cell. He was then seen to be seriously ill.

Inspector Nicholas Adderley said that he was trying to arrange an escort for the Metropolitan Police officers who would take Mr Davey to London.

Mr Davey was sweating profusely in the cell and clearly excited because his eyes were staring. He was banging and shouting obscenities.

Mr Adderley said that later in a passageway near the charge room he saw Mr Davey lying face downwards. There was a rope around his lower legs and he had two pairs of handcuffs on.

"Sergeant Ian Speed was holding him in the region of his head. Davey was moving his arms but there was certainly no considerable struggle or anything of that nature. The situation was contained."

Mr Adderley said that he went into the charge room and became aware that officers were bringing Mr Davey through the doorway. The first indication that anything was wrong was the look on Police Constable Paul Wilkinson's face.

"They turned Mr Davey over and his face was discoloured."

He was certainly unconscious and a purple colour."

PC Wilkinson started cardiac massage. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was also tried and an ambulance called, Mr Adderley said.

Dr Michael Williams, of the Coventry and Warwick Hospital, said that he saw Mr Davey at about 2.15am. According to the hospital log, he was blue, his breathing had stopped and he had fixed, dilated pupils.

The hospital notes recorded that Mr Davey had been "restrained while in custody, had become blue and collapsed."

The inquest was told that a screw up piece of cloth had been found in Mr Davey's rectum. Mr Kenderdine said that a witness was asked to state that it contained cannabis.

Cross-examined by Mr Michael Mansfield, for the Davey family, Mr Adderley said that Mr Davey had "a long criminal record of violence. I had personal experience of it a long time ago. I knew how violent he could be."

But Mr Adderley said that he had no reason to believe that any undue force was used on Mr Davey.

Mr Davey was jailed for six years in 1978 for assaulting Police Constable Brian Merry. The hearing continues today.



Miss Debbie Moore celebrating yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Prize for dance studio founder

By Alan Hamilton

It is no use just being pretty, Miss Debbie Moore, founder of the Pineapple Dance Studios, who was yesterday invested with the title Business Woman of the Year by one of Mr Margaret Thatcher's junior ministers, declared. You have to have credibility.

Miss Moore, a former model, aged 35 was awarded her title in the annual contest run by the makers of Veuve Clicquot champagne.

The widow Clicquot would no doubt be concurred with Miss Moore, who said at her investiture in the predominantly male enclave of the Institute of Directors in Pall Mall, London, that business acumen was essentially an ability to communicate with other people and make them believe in you.

That, she said, was a great deal easier in New York, where she is expanding her business and where they are much more

used to dynamic business-conscious women.

Miss Moore is now chairman and managing director of the dance studios.

She opened a dance studio in a disused pineapple warehouse in Covent Garden in 1979; she is about to open additional studios in Kensington and New York. Her company went public in 1982 making her, according to the newspapers, a millionaire overnight.

Oxford tour sells image to schools

More than 400 Oxford undergraduates will soon be visiting comprehensive schools throughout Britain to meet sixth-formers under a scheme called Target Schools, run by Oxford University Students' Union.

The chairman of the organizing committee, Miss Janet Rogers, aged 21, said: "A lot of state school pupils don't consider applying for Oxford. They are put off by the 'hooray Henry' champagne party image of the university."

A mathematics undergraduate at St Catherine's College, who came from a comprehensive school in Staffordshire, she added: "In my experience most students here are not like that at all. For the most part, life is pretty mundane."

Pools winner leaves husband

A woman who won £106,340 on the pools late last month has left her husband.

Mrs Lilian Spring, aged 48, who ran the Merry Go Round public house in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, with her husband Cyril, aged 55, gave him £30,000 to cover their business debts and said she would not return.

Soulkeeper for Exeter City

Exeter City football club, which is bottom of the Third Division, has appointed a chaplain, Mr Richard Chewter, aged 29, an evangelist, who says his main concern will be the spiritual wellbeing of the squad.

Mr Gerry Francis, the manager, said: "We certainly need the help from above we can get." But Mr Chewter added: "I pray for souls, not goals."

Jilted lover gets life for murder

John Glynn, aged 35, of Chertsey Road, Whitton, South-west London, was yesterday jailed for life for murdering his rival while he lay in bed with his girl friend. Mr John Perkins, aged 33, an electronics engineer, of Charles Drive, Laleham, near Staines, was stabbed six times with a carving knife last July.

Glynn pleaded not guilty to murder but was found guilty after a two-week trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Chair created in IT management

A new chair in the management of Information Technology, which has been created at Imperial College, London, will be taken later this year by Professor Igor Aleksander, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Brunel University.

Murder charge

Robert Ernest Walker, aged 49, unemployed, of St Mary's Road, Oxford, was remanded in custody for a week by Oxford magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Pauline Cantell, aged 16, of Swinburne Road, Oxford.

BBC drama delayed by scenery strike

By David Hewson

The BBC faces a great log jam of unfinished drama and light entertainment programmes as the strike by 700 sceneshifters enters its fourth week.

Its effects on broadcasts are minimal, but the strike could lead to a severe shortage of home-produced plays and shows if it continues.

Postponed programmes include the latest Shakespeare production *Titus Andronicus*, three plays of the month, a new series of *The Young Ones*, the *Kenny Everett Show*, and a Ronnie Corbett comedy *Sorry*.

The director of resources for BBC Television, Mr Michael Checkland, has written to all television staff giving a warning that the corporation will not contemplate a return to work under the old working arrangements demanded by the strikers.

The dispute centres on changes in working practices which involve no compulsory redundancies. About fifty members of the scenery staff have decided to work under the conditions on offer.

Mr Checkland's letter says that the changes would make the sceneshifters' jobs more secure.

The corporation says that it has offered to go to the conciliation service, Acas, but that has been rejected by the union, the Entertainment Trades Alliance.

"Throughout the long negotiations we hoped to achieve an agreement with the unions on the badly needed changes," Mr Checkland said. "It is a matter of regret that this was not possible, particularly since the strike is causing inevitable damage to programmes, some of which will never be made, even after a return to work."

The dispute is affecting *Blue Peter*, *Top of the Pops*, *Medical Express*, and *Tomorrow's World*, which are being produced with "compromise sets", scenery below normal standard.

Patients in private health care warned

By Patricia Clough

Patients were advised yesterday that if they suffered complications after an operation they stood a better chance of survival with the National Health Service than at private hospitals.

A leaflet produced by the NHS Consultants Association and NHS Unlimited says only 45 of England's 175 private hospitals have a resident doctor.

The leaflet is intended to counter the £3m-a-year promotion by private insurance organizations. Mr Frank Dobson, Labour shadow Minister for Health and chairman of NHS Unlimited, said the two groups wanted to warn people that private medicine was "not all it is cracked up to be."

● The leaflet charged that: ● Private hospitals and specialists can cost more than the company will pay. Nearly 10 per cent of subscribers to BUPA, one of the main organizations, find treatment costs are not fully covered.

● Private insurance does not pay for childbirth, private treatment from a general practitioner, or a long stay in a nursing home.

● Premiums increase drastically - possibly prohibitively - after the age of 65.

● Private medicine drains health service resources, relying on staff trained at taxpayers' expense.

A BUPA spokesman said: "This is confusing the issue. Private insurance is intended to complement the health service. It is there primarily to provide specialist treatment in case of injury or illness."

He said all BUPA hospitals had resident medical staff and equipment, insurance premiums are rising largely because of the increasingly sophisticated equipment, and patients should check whether their treatment cost was covered by the insurance they had chosen.

Conveyance evidence is invited

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

A call for evidence on the measures needed to ensure consumer protection if solicitors are permitted to do conveyancing was made by the government-appointed committee on conveyancing yesterday.

The 14-member committee, under Professor Harry Street, Professor of English law at Manchester University, was announced by Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Solicitor General, last month.

It has been asked to report to the Lord Chancellor on the issue of licensed, non-solicitor conveyancers by September and is inviting evidence to be submitted by April 19.

The committee, which consists of representatives of bodies including the Law Society, Consumers' Association, National Institute of Conveyancing Agents, and of banks, estate agents, building societies, and local councils, has to consider what tests or evidence of competence would be needed for non-solicitor conveyancers.

Evidence on tests of competence should be sent to Mr Nick Smedley, conveyancing committee secretary, at the Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1.

Century's housing aim forecast

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

About three million houses need to be built by the end of this century to satisfy increasing demand, the Housing Research Foundation says in a report published today.

The need is likely to be about 220,000 houses a year until 1991 and 200,000 a year until 2000, according to figures based on research into potential demand.

The report, prepared by builders and planners nominated by the foundation, the Royal Town Planning Institute, and the House Builders Federation, believes that target can be achieved without any great effect on the countryside.

"It seems probable," it says, "that substantially less than 1 per cent of the total land in England and Wales will be developed for housing in the rest of this century. Even when other urban uses are taken account of, by the year 2000 about 88 per cent of our land surface will still be rural, compared with the present 89 per cent."

The report concludes: "The encouraging fact is that in most areas there is capacity to allow both for the protection of the countryside and to build the number of houses we need. Wise use of our planning system should make it possible to achieve both objectives."

Mr Andrew Tait, director of

the foundation and director-general of the National Housing Council, said yesterday that this was the first time that anybody had taken a serious look at the future for housing and land requirements.

The report, *Housing and Land: 1984-1991: 1992-2000*, says that until 1991 about 145,000 new houses will be needed each year to cater for the growing number of new households. In addition, between 60,000 and 80,000 new houses are required to replace demolitions.

At present, the annual rate of demolitions is slightly more than 16,000 compared with 70,000 in 1971, and the report insists that that level must be increased. "Even if we demolished 30,000 houses each year, three times the present number, it would still take about 400 years to replace the housing stock."

Partly as a result of the level of demolition, the level of new building in cities and towns now accounts for about 15 per cent of all new building. "With vigorous efforts it may be possible to raise that proportion this decade to 20 per cent."

Most of the remaining 80 per cent of production would continue to be on sites on the periphery of cities and larger towns, and within and round smaller towns and villages.

Museum refuses to hand over prison camp diary

A former Serviceman who found his long-lost war diaries in a display case at the Imperial War Museum, in London, has had his request to have them back refused.

Mr Hedley Bonnes, of Eckington, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, said that the diaries, an account of three years a prisoner of the Japanese, were lost after being lent to friends.

Mr Bonnes, who was a corporal in 605 RAF squadron when captured, said yesterday: "I used to keep notes on scraps of paper about life in the prison camp and the chaps who died there. I hid the paper in boxes that contained the ashes of dead comrades."

Mr Bonnes said that he was told that the diaries were in the museum. The museum authorities "said they had bought them at auction and were legally entitled to them."

"They are a part of my past," Mr Bonnes said. "We even offered to pay the full market price for them but were refused."

A museum spokesman said: "The diaries were bought in good faith. Mr Bonnes and his family are welcome to come and look at them at any time."

"They would probably have been lost for good if the museum had not bought them and kept them in a safe condition."

HMV demands an end to dog label parody

By Arts Correspondent

EMI Records is preparing to go to court over Nipper, the dog on the His Master's Voice record label.

It has been angered by an independent record company Dead Dog Records, which parodies the HMV label.

EMI says that the Dead Dog label will imply a connexion between the two companies and has threatened legal action unless it is withdrawn within 14 days.

The validity and reputation of this trade mark are of the utmost importance, and for many years, we have actively protected the reputation of this mark and have taken determined action to protect about and to act against its unauthorized use."

Mr John Clare, a director of Dead Dog Records, said: "It is not our intention to cause any confusion between the two companies, but we have grown quite attached to our dead dog label and would prefer not to lose him."

The original painting which hangs in EMI headquarters, is the work of Francis Barraud, who portrayed his dog Nipper gazing into a gramophone horn.

Poison murder charge

A research chemist who boasted that he knew how to commit the perfect murder poisoned his mistress with chloroform after sexual intercourse, a court was told yesterday.

However, attempts by David Harvey, to make the death look like natural causes failed to fool expert investigators, it was said.

Mr Harvey, aged 44, of Byron Road, Chelmsford, Essex, de-

nies murdering Mrs Betty Amor, aged 54, and administering a noxious substance to endanger life.

Mrs Margaret Puxon, C, for the prosecution said that Mr Harvey killed Mrs Amor before setting off on a business trip.

Mrs Puxon said Mr Harvey claimed that they had used chloroform as a sex aid.

The trial, at Chelmsford Crown Court, continues today.

Rights case over deportation

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

The Government is to be taken to the European Commission of Human Rights after deporting to Turkey yesterday the father of two British children who are in hiding in London with their mother.

The Children's Legal Centre, which has urged the lifting of deportation orders on the parents of Zeynep Hasbudak, aged eight, and her brother Fatih, aged six, will allege that the deportation of Mr Polat Hasbudak and the outstanding deportation order against his wife, Kebire, breach the European Convention on Human Rights.

Minister of State at the Home Office, yesterday said that the deportation orders will stand against the parents, who are admitted over-stayers, and that Mrs Hasbudak will also be deported if she is discovered by the police.

In a letter to Mr Brian Sedgmore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shore-ditch, Mr Waddington wrote: "I am not without sympathy for the children but I remain unconvinced that the compassionate features of the children's circumstances are sufficiently compelling to justify revoking deportation orders made against their parents."

The Children's Legal Centre yesterday wrote to Mr Waddington arguing that the children should not be inappropriately detained or deported if discovered with their mother.

The Home Office is hoping that the parents will take their children to Turkey, to avoid them having to go into care of a local authority, but the parents want them to stay in Britain.

Mr Sedgmore protested last night at what he described in a letter to Mr Waddington as an "incomprehensible decision."

Mr Hasbudak was arrested by police last week when he went to a north London post office

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Pretoria seeks separate deal on Namibia to outflank the UN

From Michael Horasby
Johannesburg

South Africa, flushed with the success of its recent peace accords with Angola and Mozambique, has proposed what amounts to a regional conference in which all the parties involved in the conflict over Namibia would meet to resolve their differences.

Pretoria said it was ready to take part "without any conditions except the realization of peace". The time had come for southern African leaders to solve their problems among themselves and the conference should be held in an African country.

South Africa said the other participants should be the KIPLA Government in Angola, the UNIA movement of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, which is engaged in a civil war with Luanda, the multiparty conference group of political parties in Namibia and Swapo, which has been fighting for Namibia's independence since 1966.

Commentators here have been quick to present Pretoria's move, the latest in a bewildering series of diplomatic manoeuvres, as an attempt to shift the search for a Namibian settlement away from the United Nations and Security Council Resolution 435 to direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

It is certainly true that Pretoria has never liked the UN's role. Recently, Mr. P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister, said that any UN involvement invariably created problems.



Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's leader, who says he will accept Pretoria's offer if Angola is excluded.

rather than resolved them. The UN is regarded as being irretrievably biased in favour of Swapo.

Newspapers here, fairly evidently officially inspired, are suggesting that a ceasefire in Namibia, which is still occupied by South Africa, and elections to an independent constituent assembly could be policed and supervised by the countries of the region, rather than a UN peacekeeping force as envisaged in Resolution 435.

South Africa has already set up joint security commissions with Angola and Mozambique to monitor the situation along their borders and to prevent Angolan and Mozambique soil from being used for guerrilla attacks against the Republic and vice versa. Pretoria seems to think these could serve as models for a similar monitoring arrangement in Namibia.

A regional conference of the kind proposed would have obvious advantages for Pretoria. Swapo would become only one of half a dozen Namibian representatives at the negotiating table, rather than the "sole authentic representative of the Namibian people" as it is recognized by the UN General Assembly (though not by the Security Council).

The South African-backed UNIA movement would also secure a place, with the implication that this would lead to an eventual accommodation between Dr. Savimbi and the MPLA Government. That, in turn, would remove the *Raison d'être* for the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which are a heavy drain on Luan's financial resources.

There can be little doubt that the United States, while it cannot afford to be seen publicly to be advocating abandonment of Resolution 435, has tacitly encouraged South Africa to make its latest offer. In any case, the proposed regional conference could be presented as a way of achieving the essential goals of 435 by other means.

The question is whether Pretoria is not simply asking too much of Swapo and its allies in the "frontline" states, for whom 435 has hitherto been holy writ. A month or two ago, a conference of the kind proposed would have been unthinkable. But attitudes in the region have changed so much that it can no longer be ruled out.



War victim: Mohammad Reza Asadi, a 20-year-old Iranian soldier, recovering in an Uppsala hospital in Sweden from burns which Iran claims were caused by Iraqi chemical weapons. A picture of Ayatollah Khomeini is taped to his pillow and he holds the Koran for comfort.

Cabinet undecided on pullout

Lebanon toll angers Israelis

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The unrelenting increase in the number of Israeli casualties in Lebanon continued yesterday with the death in hospital of Gabi Jackman, a 19-year-old army sergeant wounded in a series of ambushes in the port city of Sidon nine days ago.

He was one of 11 Israeli soldiers wounded when three explosions shook the port area of Sidon, the city which has become the centre of armed resistance to the Israeli occupation.

A Lebanese civilian was also killed in the attack, which prompted the Israeli Army to shut the harbour facilities temporarily, further increasing resentment among the local

Muslim majority which is becoming more politicized in its opposition.

Sergeant Jackman's death brought to 574 the number of Israelis killed in Lebanon since the invasion on June 6, 1982, with official army estimates showing that a further 3,285 have been injured.

It came as the Cabinet remained undecided about the extent of the secondary troop withdrawal planned in response to the cancellation of the Israel-Lebanon pact by the Government of President Amin Gemayel.

The main purpose of the planned retreat to a new front line south of the present

defensive positions along the Awali River is to try to reduce the casualty toll which is causing growing resentment among the Israeli public and hitting the ruling Likud coalition badly in the opinion polls.

But Israeli political sources said some ministers have put forward the view that the expected further pullback might have the opposite result of increasing the number of army casualties in Lebanon.

No final Israeli decision on the next move is expected for several weeks, with most ministers determined to await the outcome of the Lausanne conference.

Jordanian women vote for first time

Amman (AFP) - Half a million Jordanians were going to the polls yesterday for the first time in 17 years to elect members to eight vacant seats in the recently-reconstituted Parliament. Voting was in a calmer atmosphere, a source close to the Interior Ministry said.

For the first time in Jordan's history voting was open to women, as many women as men flocked to the polling stations it was said.

Although there are no booths in the stations, voting was observed by three government officials who checked identity cards. There were different voting boxes for men and women.

Voters usually went over to a corner of the room to fill in the name of the candidate.

After 17 years without elections, some voters clearly lacked experience. One elderly man walked up to the ballot box holding up a newspaper in which he pointed out a photograph of the candidate he had chosen. "I want to vote for that one," he said.

Another voter, unable to read or write, was asked by an election officer to say the name of his chosen candidate out loud, after which it was written for him on the ballot paper.

Many women voters expressed pride over being consulted for the first time on political issues. Some said they had voted like the rest of the family, but others were at pains to emphasize that they had made up their own minds.

The elections are the result of a constitutional amendment adopted by Parliament on January 9, when it was convened by King Hussein for the first time since 1974.

US accused of spurning Cuba offer

From Martha Honey
San José, Costa Rica

A prominent Costa Rican physician and former Minister of Information, who has been acting as an intermediary between Cuba and the United States, says Havana is anxious to open peace talks but the Reagan Administration is not interested.

Dr. Luis Bursin says that in the past two years he has held lengthy discussions with top Cuban officials, including Señor Manuel Pinero and Señor José Arce, who handle US-Cuban affairs. Dr. Bursin relayed their proposals to American officials such as Mr. Alfonso Sapia-Bosch, a former National Security Council specialist now with the CIA, an unnamed close associate of President Reagan, State Department representatives and, most recently, Dr. Henry Kissinger.

In interviews here and in an article in *The New Republic* Dr. Bursin detailed how in January, 1982, and December, 1983, he delivered written proposals for normalizing relations and ending the conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

But White House officials, after initially encouraging him to act as a go-between, took no interest because, they said, they contained "nothing new".

Dr. Bursin says that the main problem has been over whether to start the negotiating process with bilateral or regional issues. Cuba wants, as the first step, to normalize diplomatic and economic relations, while the Reagan Administration is demanding that Cuba stops "exporting revolution".

He believes that he was selected for the job of courier because, as a one-time member of Costa Rica's Communist Party and an active Zionist, he understands the Central American left and has high-level contacts in Washington and Israel.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Stockholm - What will be the lasting effects on Sweden of the Soviet submarine crisis? In one sense, it might be argued it should not make much difference whether a submarine is now caught around Karlskrona or not. There is already sufficient evidence that the Soviet Union has not been shamed into stopping its violations of Swedish territorial waters, either by the fiasco of its stranded submarine in 1981, or by the findings of the official Swedish commission which last year tabulated the numerous infringements. What is missing now is not so much knowledge, as absolute proof.

But if this proof is found, the impact on the Swedish public will be profound. The present mood of anxiety and bewilderment would harden into anger. This public reaction, combined with a proper regard for the national interest, would force the Government to take a much tougher line towards the Soviet Union than it has yet done. So far it has taken the reasonable attitude for a Government of declining to act on anything less than proof, after the earlier violations, it suspended ministerial contacts with the Soviet Union. Indeed, it is preparing to invite the Soviet Minister of Agriculture to Stockholm - a move which has attracted some criticism in Sweden because it may send the wrong signal to Moscow.

Diplomacy does not help West

In proof of a submarine is found, however, there will certainly be a strong verbal response from the Swedish government. It can be expected to cite chapter and verse how it has been misled by the Soviet Union. Some Swedes would want to go further, and send the Soviet ambassador home, perhaps also referring the issue to the United Nations. But I do not think that either of those steps would be taken.

There is not the slightest chance of Sweden joining Nato, submarine or no submarine. The tradition of neutrality is too deeply embedded in the national character. But the nature of its neutrality might change if a submarine were found. There would be a greater readiness to criticize the Soviet Union on other matters as well. Sweden is a country whose sympathies and way of life are entirely pro-Western, but its diplomacy at the moment is not always helpful to the West. At the Stockholm security conference, the Swedes are regarded as probably the least inclined towards the West of the major neutrals.

But as the days go by, with nothing to show for the search, the fears are rising that nothing will be found after all. That would certainly be embarrassing for the navy, but there is confidence that if Soviet submarines continue to enter Swedish waters, it will be possible to catch an intruder somewhere, some time. Much more sophisticated equipment will be available to the navy by the end of next year, though the problems of policing a difficult coastline of 1250 miles are immense.

Derision would be a mistake

The political risks for the Soviet Union are also being increased. The more it maintains that it has no submarines in Swedish waters - as its representatives are continuing to insist emphatically - the more politically exposed it will be if any are found there. So there is the hope that, whatever the outcome now at Karlskrona, the future will persuade the Soviet Union that the political stakes are too high to continue.

But that hope proved ungrounded after earlier protests, and Sweden cannot afford today to put its trust in illusions. Swedish opinion will probably remain robust even if the navy fails now, but the always the risk that a sense of helplessness might develop, a feeling that Sweden would just have to accept these intrusions as the way of the world. That would be very damaging for the strength and integrity of Swedish neutrality.

There would also be a temptation for other countries friendly to Sweden to look upon the whole episode with some derision. That would equally be a mistake. Whether any of the submarines entering their waters can be caught is a measure of the technical competence of the Swedish navy, and the salubrity of its equipment. But Soviet submarine activity in the Baltic is no laughing matter.

Glomp returns to face two challenges

From Our Correspondent, Warsaw

Poland's Primate, Cardinal Józef Glomp, returned home yesterday after a three-week visit to Brazil and Argentina to find himself embroiled in continuing disputes over his decision to transfer a pro-solidarity priest and the Communist regime's insistence on the removal of crosses from public buildings.

The Cardinal and his aides hurried past reporters at Warsaw airport without commenting on the protests which have sprung up during his absence. He is also likely to face questioning from Solidarity supporters about remarks attributed to him by a Brazilian newspaper that Solidarity had ceased to represent Polish workers' interests and its leader, Mr. Lech Wałęsa, had lost control of the union movement.

At St Joseph's church in the Warsaw working class suburb of Ursus, seven parishioners - four men and three women - began a new hunger strike on Sunday in anticipation of the

primate's return. They have said they will take only water and Holy Communion until they receive a reply to a letter delivered on Friday urging the Cardinal to reverse his decision to transfer Father Mieczysław Nowak, to a remote rural parish in Lekki Koscielne, about 65 miles from Warsaw.

Solidarity activists consider the removal of Father Nowak as a big concession to the Communist authorities who have complained about his anti-regime sermons and those of other outspoken radical priests.

Cardinal Glomp is under even stronger pressure to throw his support behind high school students in the eastern town of Garwolin who are protesting against the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms. Archbishop Bronisław Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Bishops' conference, said that talks with Government officials were continuing.

Classes remained suspended yesterday at an agricultural training school near Garwolin.

Ruling party wins poll in Colombia

Bogotá (AP) - Colombia's ruling Conservative Party won a surprising 42 per cent of the votes in municipal elections throughout the country.

With 70 per cent of the votes counted yesterday the opposition Liberals has 58 per cent, but as they were divided between the two rival leaders the Conservatives came out as the dominant party.

The turnout appeared to be the worst on record, however, with only 30 per cent of registered voters casting ballots.

French left lose local elections

Paris (AP) - Right-wing opposition candidates won in five of six local elections over the weekend, according to official figures released yesterday.

In Cantonal elections in Vincennes-Fontenay, the left-wing ticket received less than 6 per cent of the vote while the extreme right-wing National Front won 10 per cent.

Minister cleared



Dr. Zakary Onyoka, Kenya's Minister for Planning and Economic Development until last September's General election who was acquitted yesterday of murdering a supporter of an opposing candidate in the final stages of the election campaign in Kisumu, western Kenya.

Vietnam visitor

Canberra (AP) - Extra security precautions have been taken to counter protests expected from Australia's 70,000 Vietnamese residents during the visit of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, which begins tomorrow.

Punjab protest

Chandigarh (AFP) - Thousands of Punjabi farmers laid siege to the state capital here, to press demands for lower local taxes and higher wheat prices. About 3,600 police were deployed to protect the Governor's residence.

Record prize

Braintree, Massachusetts (AP) - Seven people are to share an \$18.2m (£12.5m) Massachusetts state lottery prize, the largest in American history.

Three flee

Hanover (AP) - An East German border guard scaled a fence and two bricklayers fled across a heavily-mined section of the frontier to escape to the West.

Turkish trial

Ankara (AFP) - Five people were sentenced to prison terms of 10 to 24 years for selling ammunition to Turkish police officers posing as Armenians.

Kissinger criticized by Luns

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Henry Kissinger's recent proposals for "Europeanizing" Nato were sharply criticized by Dr. Joseph Luns, outgoing secretary general of the alliance in London yesterday.

He liked and admired the former US Secretary of State, he told the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). But his proposals, spelt out in a *Time* article, were "no good" and to halve the number of American troops in Europe as Dr. Kissinger suggested, would have a greatly demoralizing effect.

Earlier Dr. Luns, who retires in June to make way for Lord Carrington after more than 12 years, rounded up "eminent public figures" who did Nato a great disservice with their "carping criticism". It was not a radical restructuring that Nato needed, but better use of the existing structure.

All too often the image painted of Nato was one of discord rather than harmony, he said. Whether in the field of nuclear strategy, defence procurements, reactions to events outside the alliance or to Soviet moves in Afghanistan and Poland, the public could be forgiven if its impression was one of an alliance lacking the necessary unity.

"It is of course too much to expect that the differences of perception which naturally exist, for example between the US and Western Europe can be totally eliminated," Dr. Luns said.

The Secretary General said that what Nato needed was a coherent long-term policy for coping with the Soviet Union.

Salvador guerrillas recruit by force

From John Carlin, San Esteban Catarina, El Salvador

The Archbishop of San Salvador offered an open air Mass in his native village on Sunday to pray for the safe return of 38 youths forcefully recruited last week by guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Prompted by the guerrilla action, Archbishop Rivera y Damas had said earlier in the day that the FMLN does not have sufficient popular support to defeat the American-backed government forces in the four-year-old civil war here.

"This support is denied," said the Archbishop in his homily at San Salvador Cathedral, "because of destruction and violent methods against the people who continue suffering in every way."

A few hours after Mass at the Cathedral, the Archbishop travelled 36 miles east of San Salvador to the village where he was born, San Esteban Catarina. There he celebrated an open air Mass in the shade of a tree in the village square. The front row seats were occupied by the veiled mothers of the 38 kidnapped youths, who have not been heard of since the FMLN took them away.

UK to reopen missions

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is reopening its diplomatic missions in El Salvador and Nicaragua after a lapse of four and eight years respectively, the Foreign Office announced last night.

A charge d'affaires will be appointed in both countries within the next two or three months. But the ambassadors in Costa Rica and Honduras will continue to be in overall charge respectively of Nicaragua and El Salvador, according to sources.

The mission in Nicaragua was closed in 1976 for reasons of economy while the one in El Salvador was withdrawn four years later as a result of the deteriorating security situation.

But the Commons foreign affairs committee recommended over a year ago that they should be reopened.

Nicaragua's right wing quits debate

From Alan Tomlinson
Managua

Right-wing opposition parties in Nicaragua have withdrawn from the debate in the Council of State on a new electoral law, accusing the majority party, the ruling Sandinista Front, of ignoring their arguments for amendments and framing the election rules to suit its own ends.

The main opposition party, the Democratic Conservatives, and a number of smaller parties which make up the opposition umbrella group known as the Democratic Coordinating Committee, walked out of the council chamber.

Their representatives demanded that the election of a constituent assembly and the framing of a constitution should take place before the election of a President, who would otherwise have unrestricted powers. Elections for both an assembly and an executive are scheduled for November 4.



Free at last: Mr Shigeyoshi Taniguchi, aged 53, a death row inmate for 34 years, showing his delight after the district court in Takamatsu, western Japan, acquitted him on a retrial of killing a rice dealer, for which he had been sentenced to death.



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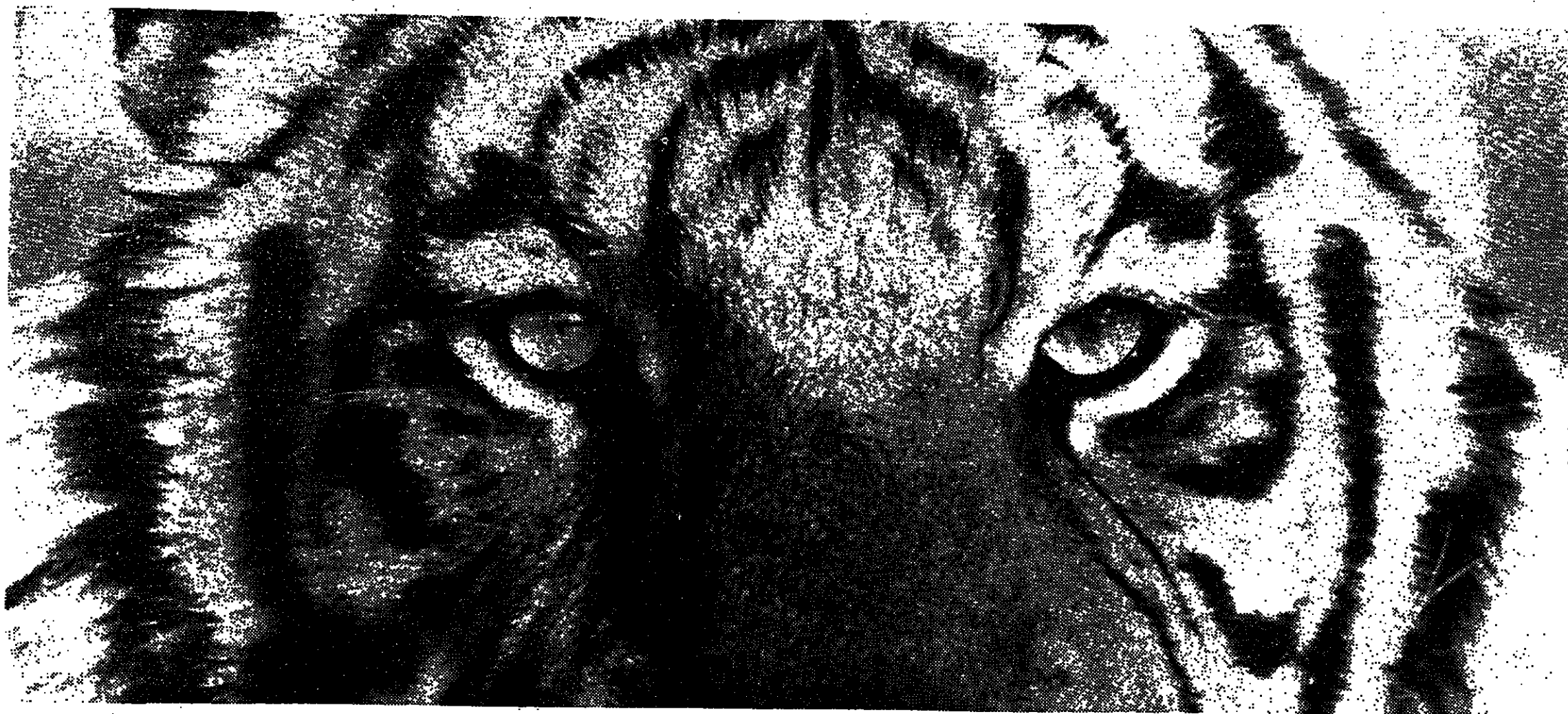
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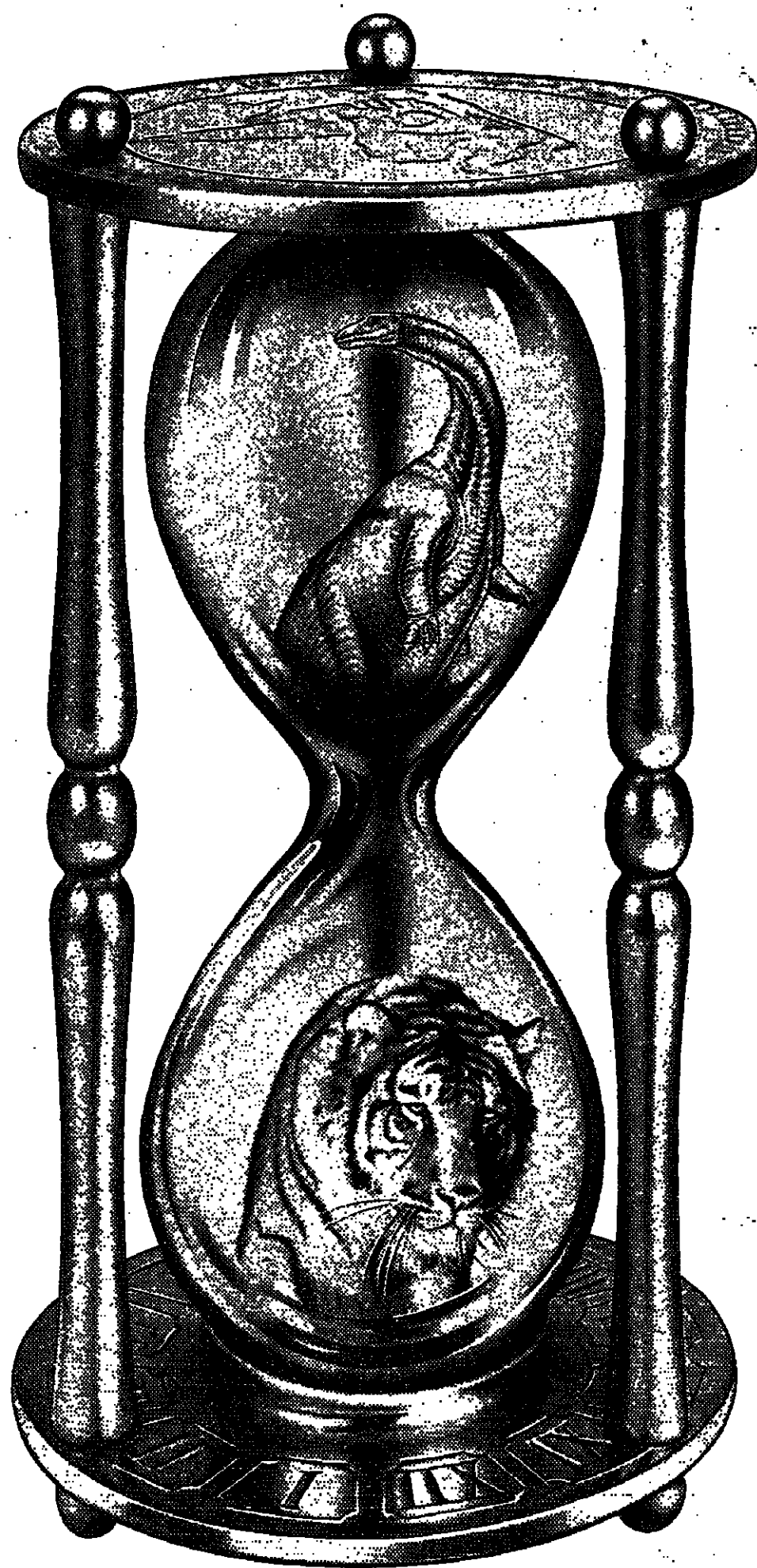
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Commentary
Geoffrey Smith



A CAT'S EYE VIEW OF EVOLUTION



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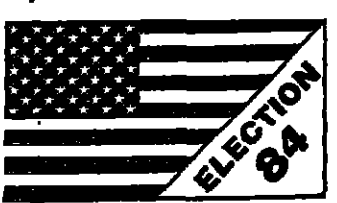
Bitter Mondale needs to take the pulse of America

From Christopher Thomas, Tampa, Florida

Mr Walter Mondale hauled his entourage through nine cities in three states in 14 hours yesterday. "Stuff the opinion polls," he said. He is irked. People do not hear him any more. They hear only the echo of Senator Gary Hart stomping through the South. Wherever Mr Mondale goes, it is the same: "Sir, the latest opinion poll says Mr Hart..."

The particular one he wanted stuffed was in the *Atlanta Herald*, and it put the mayoralty senator and the former Vice President neck-and-neck in today's Florida primary.

In Alabama and Georgia, too, the Hart army is said to be marching over turf that Mr Mondale has been so carefully laying these past 18 months. Even the loyalty of the black vote - 20 per cent of the total in the three states - has been shaken by that fatherless oratorical wizard who wears chips on his shoulder like epaulettes. "Call me a bastard, call me a bastard," the Rev Jesse Jackson says.



Mr Mondale, casting an eye at Mr Hart's quiff, says he will not change his image, he will not wear this new hairspray - such is the level of debate in the battle for Super Tuesday and its host of primaries and caucuses.

The real fight today is for the three Southern primaries, not so much because of the number of delegates they send to the Democratic National Convention - 239 out of 3,993 - but because they are the pulse of America.

More than New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine or Vermont, this is normal, everyday black and white, liberal and conservative America. Mr Mondale would have won all three if Mr Hart had stayed at home. People are

incredulous that a man who has not been in the South more than half a dozen times in three years should be heading such an invasion.

Mr Mondale must win two of the Southern states today - that would leave him wounded but walking. The man from Minnesota really cannot afford to do any worse.

The Super Tuesday primaries and caucuses, together with those already held, represent the battles for 749 of the convention delegates - 19 per cent of the total. Mr Mondale has yet to perform in his native Midwest so speculation that he might withdraw from the campaign if he does badly today is arrant nonsense.

The Michigan caucuses are held Saturday and the Illinois primary is on March 20 - states where the might and money of Mr Mondale's AFL-CIO friends will be brought to bear. If he does badly there, that is another story.

Mr Mondale is a changed, chastened man. When he was front-runner some astonishingly short time ago, he tended to play catch-me-if-you-can with the television networks. Now, he returns their calls.

So does Mr Hart, the good-looking guy who fares best on the box. "Send a message to Washington," he says in that slightly incoherent air of his, "by refusing to accept the candidate of the Democratic bosses."

On board his chartered jet between campaign stops, Mr Mondale is jovial enough when the flashbulbs are popping, but the smile goes out with the lights. His gruelling schedule through Florida, Georgia and Alabama yesterday was the roughest yet - a last-ditch attempt to repulse the man of whom he said: "Where's the beef?"

Mr Mondale will be in front of the television set in Washington tonight with not one of those hated opinion polls in sight, only judgments. "This," he said, "has become a battle for the soul of the Democratic Party."



Himalayan protest: Tibetan women marching in Delhi against China's occupation of their homeland for the past 25 years.

Testing time in an ornery state

From Trevor Fishlock, Boston

"Hart for President" was how the chirpy young man answered the telephone. "Sure, come on over. You'll find us running around like headless chickens."

They were, too. The polls predict victory for Senator Gary Hart in the Massachusetts primary today - another wounding blow for Mr Walter Mondale - and the Hart campaign workers were bounding up and down the rickety stairs of the old terraced house newly pressed into service as field headquarters.

"They were in jeans and sweaters, bursting with youthful enthusiasm and excitement. It was like being backstage on the opening night of a big production. They have to pinch themselves to believe what has happened. Two weeks ago they had hardly two cents to rub together and could not pay the phone bill. Now the phone is re-connected and never stops ringing."

Gary Hart will be a president with no strings attached," Mr Jack Weir, aged 26, the state campaign boss, said. "He has invited new people into the political process."

Over at Mondale headquarters, the phone was answered with one word: "Mondale." The staff were young, but they did not have that same air of exuberance. Their smiles were brave.

"It has all happened so suddenly," Mr Ed Pliner, the campaign chief, said. "If we had more time we could stop Hart's momentum. He is an overnight media star trying to be all things to everybody. But people are beginning to question his ideas. We think Massachusetts is volatile and we haven't written it off yet."

A recent poll in the *Boston Globe* gave Senator Hart a 46 per cent to 27 per cent lead over Mr Mondale. Surveys show his popularity with women is strong and increasing. Apart from anything else, Mr Hart plainly has sex appeal and there is an element of Trudeaumania in his amazing advance.

Only a fortnight ago this primary was being looked forward to by Mr Mondale as a comfortable win and a necessary one for his credibility, considering that Massachusetts is, arguably, the most liberal or progressive of states and has high political con-

sciousness and strong union organization.

But Massachusetts is also paradoxical and independent - ornery, as Americans say. It went for Mr Reagan in 1980 and was Mr George McGovern's only state in 1972. Mr McGovern is campaigning here now, saying he will quit the race if he does not come first or second.

One reason why Massachusetts looked good for Mr Mondale was that the American equivalent of the TUC was backing him, with funds and organization, and was supposedly able to deliver the blue-collar vote.

But union members are making their own decision. In the New England states of New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, many of them added their weight to the Hart wave, leaving the union leadership badly shaken.

The labour federation knows that of all today's primaries, Massachusetts is a key test for its ability to deliver. It has telephoned 118,000 of its 400,000 members in the state. But a poll shows union members favouring Mr Hart by 43 per cent to 29 per cent.

Greece will fight on for marbles

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece will appeal to Unesco if Britain, as is certain, turns down its formal request for the return of the Elgin collection of sculptures from the Acropolis now in the British Museum.

This was disclosed by Mr Andreas Papatheou, the Greek Prime Minister, during a television interview on Channel 4 News on Sunday.

He added: "There is a procedure after that. (The issue) goes to Unesco and within 12 months the (British) Government has to answer."

He was referring to a Unesco procedure, apparently never invoked before, by which Greece would state its claim for the restitution of the antiquities, and Britain would be required to present its defence in writing within 12 months. After this compulsory arbitration could be sought.

Unesco's Ministers of Culture meeting in Mexico in 1982 approved by 56 to 11, with 26 abstentions, a resolution supporting the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece.

Prisoners of conscience



Taiwan:

Hsu Ching-Fu

By Caroline Moorehead

Hsu Ching-fu was the manager of a film company and two cinemas in Kaohsiung when he was arrested in January, 1980, and charged with harbouring a seditious person.

At his trial in May he admitted that he had hidden in his flat Mr Shih Ming-teh, general manager of the opposition political magazine *Formosa*, who was wanted by the authorities. Mr Hsu told the court that the two families had been close friends for more than 25 years.

None the less, the Military Court of Taiwan Garrison Command in Taipei sentenced him to seven years in prison and five years deprivation of civil rights. All his property, except that needed to keep his wife and two children, was confiscated.

Until recently Mr Hsu had been in Hsin-tien military prison, but he has now been moved to the less harsh Jenai Experimental Institute.

Justifying his severe sentence, the court argued that it had taken into consideration his plea of friendship and, admitting that it could "be sympathized with" had reduced the prison term from a far longer one.



Mr Hsu: Sentenced for hiding old friend

100-mile trek to escape hunger

From Stephen Taylor, North-Eastern Zimbabwe

They buried another child here last week, a boy aged five, who survived a trek of more than 100 miles through drought-devastated bush only to die at this rough mission sanctuary. Regret was fairly perfunctory. That only one of the 400 Mozambican refugees squatting here had died made it a good week.

The Jesuit Marymount Mission is a microcosm of eastern Zimbabwe, where diminishing food resources and elementary health facilities are being strained beyond breaking point by a population which is swelling dangerously.

The pressure comes from Mozambicans fleeing the drought which has killed between 40,000 and 200,000 people - the estimates are so varied because of the inaccessibility of the worst affected areas - in the past six months. Just how many have survived the arduous journey to the Zimbabwe frontier is another educated guess, but informed sources believe about 100,000 have crossed into Manicaland Province since August while another 50,000 are estimated in Mashonaland.

This is just the tip of the iceberg, according to one official. "From what these people say there are many thousands more on their way. There is nothing left where they come from - no shops, no food and no help," he said.

For the refugees Zimbabwe is a land of plenty. Local peasants speak with awe of the Mozambicans' ability to survive on leaves and roots. Government drought relief aid for its own people is being shared with extraordinary generosity with the refugees.

But relief allocations have not been increased and in some areas have virtually ceased. The burden of feeding the refugees is falling on local people, farmers and, to a lesser extent, voluntary agencies. There is confusion over what the Government intends to do with the refugees.

Because of the drought Zimbabwe is facing an enormous food deficit for the indigenous population. On present calculations, even with pledges of aid by Britain and the United States, this year's harvest will run out in November - five months before the next crop starts coming in. When rivers at present flooded in Mozambique subside the exodus of emaciated peasants will resume. The prognosis is catastrophic.

The refugees have harrowing tales of their journey, of women weakened by hunger having strength to carry only one child and having to choose which to leave behind, of villages along the way where everyone was dead.

One of the old ceasefire assembly points from the guerrilla war has been turned into a camp which is filled to capacity with about 24,000. This is the only official settlement created so far.

'Peoples courts' threat to Maltese judges

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

Malta's judiciary has been threatened by the senior Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Carmelo Misdud Bonnici, who suggested that "people's courts" be set up. Addressing government supporters on Sunday, he said

that unless judges and magistrates had the courage to resist and overcome what were described as Nationalist Party (the opposition) threats and intimidation, he Government would turn to the people and inform them that the time has come to set up people's courts.

Dr Misdud Bonnici was referring to a libel action brought against him by Nationalist officials, whom he accused of organizing violence. During a hearing last week, the officials protested when the magistrate adjourned the case for a long period. They claimed

the case was urgent. The Deputy Prime Minister has also criticized two other magistrates, for banning publication of evidence. One case concerned the discovery of an arms cache and the other involved damage to property belonging to a minister.

South African police kill two in gun battle

From Our Own Correspondents Johannesburg

Two policemen were seriously wounded and two other men shot dead late on Sunday night and early yesterday in running gun battles between the police and what were described as heavily armed "terrorists".

The term "terrorists" is used by the South African police for guerrillas of the underground African National Congress, which adopted a policy of armed struggle against the white minority regime more than 20 years ago.

The gun battle was preceded a day earlier by the blowing up of petrol storage tanks belonging to the Mobil Oil Company at Ermelo, a town in Eastern Transvaal. The sabotage was presumed to have been the work of the ANC.

The flurry of guerrilla activity, after a period of relative quiet is seen as an attempt by the ANC to advertise that it is still very much in business, despite the possible closure of its guerrilla sanctuaries in neighbouring countries.

Conference may boost African power project

Cape Town (AP) - Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa held talks yesterday to revive Africa's biggest Hydro-electric project, the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa on the Zambezi river is a lynchpin in the latest steps towards peace between South Africa and Mozambique.

The South Africans need the power to help run the continent's only industrially based economy. Portugal, which owns some 81 per cent of the project, wants a return on its investment.

Arrest this Bill

THE GLC believes that the Police Bill will drive a new wedge between Londoners and their police force. The Bill is now before parliament. It must be stopped for the very good reason that it will not improve the policing of London.

We are committed to fighting crime in London. And to improving the service given to Londoners by their police force. But the Bill will not help these aims.

Worse, that it will cause more friction and create a wider rift between the Metropolitan Police and the people it serves.

For the Bill gives the police additional powers to use in certain circumstances. Powers to stop, search and detain which could be open to abuse.

We consider that the additional powers sought in the Police Bill are unnecessary. More important, we believe they will not help the police in their vital job of fighting crime in London. For the extra powers will almost certainly lead to increased conflict between Londoners and their police force.

The Police Bill must be opposed. It must not become law. Please, if you are concerned, write to your MP at the House of Commons, and send the coupon to us to get more information.

OPPOSE THE POLICE BILL

For the information pack on the Bill, please return the coupon or ring the GLC Campaign Hotline: 633-4400.

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keep GLC Working for London

Spear of the Nation still has a cutting edge

Homeland despair offers rebels hope

In the second of two articles on the African National Congress (ANC), Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa ANC Part 2 Correspondent, looks at the prospects for the black nationalist movement if, as seems likely, its operations from countries bordering South Africa are successfully curtailed.

In the two decades or more since the ANC's guerrilla wing, Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) was founded, it has not succeeded in developing a capacity to do much more than infiltrate tiny bands of saboteurs across South Africa's borders on often suicidal hit-and-run missions.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the ANC, after 50 years of ineffectual non-violent protest, was banned and driven underground in the stifling of repression which followed the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

The present phase of the guerrilla war began in 1976 and by last year guerrilla attacks were occurring about once a week on average, the great majority, it is believed, launched from Mozambique. The have continued this year but at a slower rate.

Recruitment of guerrillas has had to be kept on a small scale because of the number of police spies finding their way into ANC ranks. Would-be guerrillas are mostly taken to "safe houses" in Mozambique and then sent to Tanzania for political education. Later they are moved to camps scattered across the north Angolan bush for up to two years of guerrilla training.

Pretoria puts the number of South African guerrillas under arms or in training abroad at between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom 300 or so are deployed in "forward areas" in neighbouring countries. It says that perhaps no more than 10 to 20 are operating in the Republic itself at any one time. Other



Mr Pik Botha and President Machel of Mozambique at last month's Maputo meeting.

sources put the total figure at 5,000 to 8,000, but do not dispute the ANC's limited internal presence.

The ANC seem likely to come under great pressure, especially from its impatient younger men, to show that it is not as dependent on its foreign bases as these figures suggest, perhaps by staging more incidents like last May's Pretoria car bomb, which killed 19 people and wounded more than 200.

The ANC might also try to set up bases in the scatter of tribal homelands which stretch from the northern parts of the Cape Province, round the western, northern and eastern borders of the Transvaal, and

far down along the eastern seaboard.

There is no denying the insurgency potential of these black-controlled refugees, packed with the reserve armies of dispossessed and unemployed blacks on whom Pretoria relies to blunt the nascent bargaining power of black trade unions. They could pose the most serious long-term military threat to the regime.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), a loose coalition of more than 400 anti-apartheid groups of all races formed last year to fight the Government's new constitution for whites, Coloureds and Indians, resembles the ANC-led Congress Alliance of the 1950s.

It would be a great mistake to accept too readily the glib assumption in Pretoria that, once deprived of its external footholds, the ANC will simply wither on the vine. Founded more than 70 years ago, decades before the first stirrings of nationalism in neighbouring countries, the ANC exerts a powerful hold on black minds

Many UDF leaders are old ANC activists and its honorary patrons include the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, whose name radiates an almost talismanic power. Like the ANC, the UDF draws its ideological inspiration from the 1955 Freedom Charter, with its multiracial emphasis and socialist generalities.

Nor is the ANC's claim to black nationalist leadership unchallenged. The rival Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), which once trained a squadron of pilots in Nigeria for an air force it never acquired, may have shrunk on the world scene, but its spirit lives on in the racially-exclusive black consciousness movement.

Azapo (Azanian People's Organization), the main black consciousness body, operates from within the country. It has developed its own socialist critique of "racial capitalism" and views with suspicion the influence on the ANC of whites and Indians in the Communist Party.

It would be a great mistake to accept too readily the glib assumption in Pretoria that, once deprived of its external footholds, the ANC will simply wither on the vine. Founded more than 70 years ago, decades before the first stirrings of nationalism in neighbouring countries, the ANC exerts a powerful hold on black minds

Concluded

Long history of black defiance

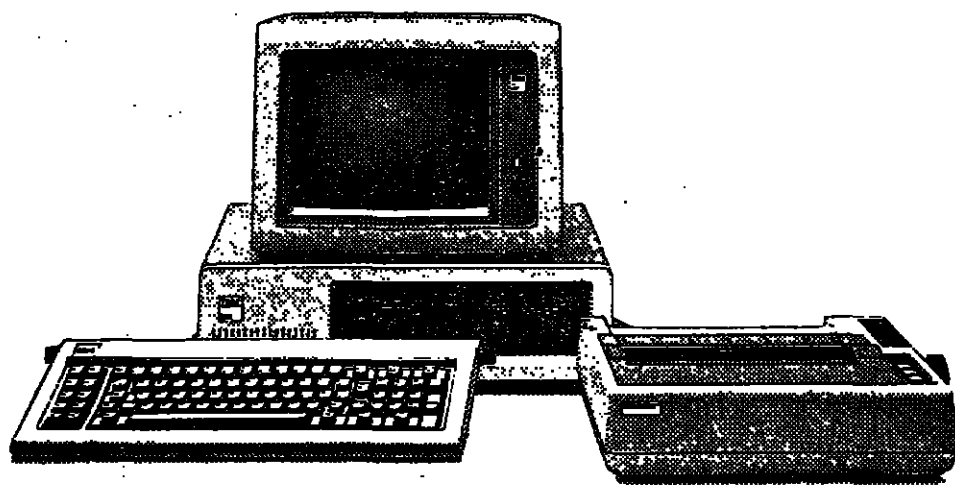
1912: ANC founded as South African Native National Congress.
1952: "Defiance campaign" - non-violent civil disobedience - against apartheid laws.
1955-61: Treason trial. ANC leaders acquitted. Freedom Charter.
1959: Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) forms breakaway group.
1960: Sharpeville massacre.

ANC and PAC banned and go underground.
1961: ANC turns to limited guerrilla warfare.
1964: Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela and others sentenced to life terms. ANC starts to establish itself in exile under Oliver Tambo.
1975: Independence of Angola and Mozambique gives ANC bases.
1976-77: Riots in Soweto and

other townships. Thousands of young blacks leave for guerrilla training abroad.
1981-82: South African raids on alleged ANC bases in Mozambique and Lesotho. Latter raid kills 42.
1983: ANC bomb blast in Pretoria kills 19 and injures more than 200. South Africa retaliates with air attack on Maputo a few days later.
1984: Pretoria and Maputo draw up non-aggression pact.

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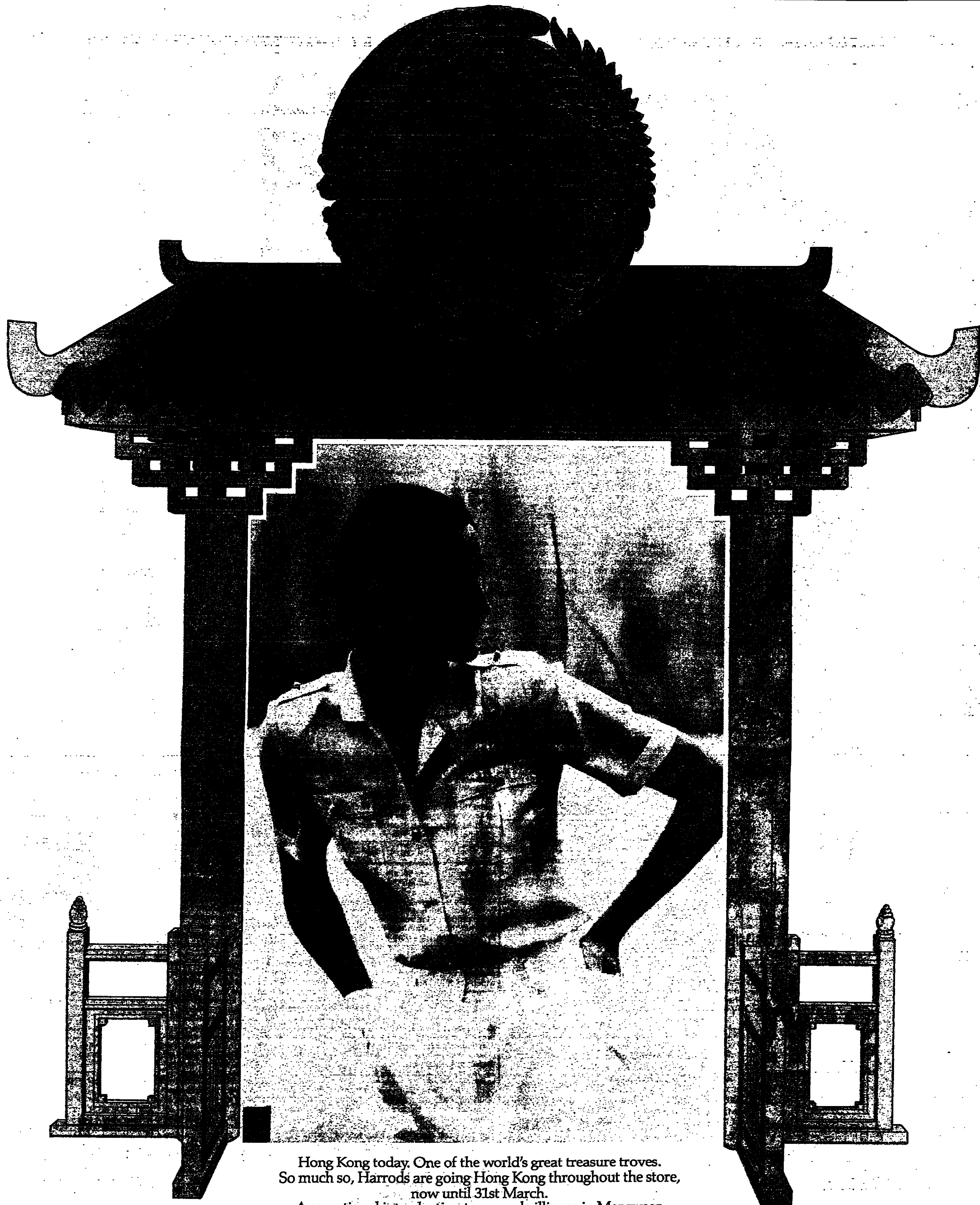
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SPECTRUM

Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor, gives her forecast

Marking the card

to chancellor this century has got through his Budget speech in under an hour. New chancellors like Mr Nigel Lawson start out with the intention of cutting the ritual down to size, but they end up wanting to exploit the broad-ranging opportunity and they have to tell out detail which they would otherwise be accused of hiding in technical press notices. This is a big budget, so Mr Lawson will be pushed to beat Sir Geoffrey Howe's shortest of twenty minutes. Here is a guide to the Chancellor's script with some tips for spotting the key changes. Chancellors normally start with . . .

Where in the world are we?

This is quite a pleasant topic for Mr Lawson. Britain has recently been catching up a higher growth rate than any other big European economy, not far behind the United States. Britain's inflation rate is below the international average. But it is still higher than in the US, Japan or West Germany. And a lot of which Mr Lawson may not be quite so keen to remind the House of Commons - Britain has a higher unemployment rate than any other major economy.

Mr Lawson's slim "red book" - the bible of the Budget - will also tell us where he thinks the world is going. His answer is, in a direction quite favourable to Britain.

Recovery in mainland Europe - led by West Germany - is expected to boost British exports, while our other big market, the US, is still expanding. This partly explains the optimism of the Treasury's answer to the Chancellor's big pre-Budget question:

Where is the economy going?

These are the nuggets of his new forecast. The benchmark is the Treasury's last forecast, published in November. That projected growth of 3 per cent this year, and inflation of 4½ per cent at the end of the year. Back in November, that sounded mighty optimistic, but inde-

pendent forecasters have been coming round to the Chancellor's cheerful point of view. He is unlikely to alter the inflation forecast, but could raise his output figure.

As his horizon rolls forward, listen for the new forecast for output and inflation in 1985.

The new strategy

Since the details of his complex new monetary strategy will not make compulsive listening, the Chancellor's political advisers will have tried to keep this passage as short and smooth as possible. Do not switch off. Those technical details about M0, M2, M3 and PSL2 can yield some vital bits of general information.

The benchmark for these new money targets is the series published by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the last Budget. These were for "broad money" - the growth in sterling M3:

1983-84 7 per cent-11 per cent
1984-85 6 per cent-10 per cent
1985-86 5 per cent-9 per cent

Keep your ears pricked for answers to the following four questions. First, how much farther into the future does the new strategy extend? If, as expected, it runs five years ahead, remember that it is well past the next general election. Second, what inflation rate is Mr Lawson projecting for the final year? If the Chancellor is coy about this, wait for someone to do the sums out of the red book when he sits down. Third, how much room does his strategy leave for future tax cuts? You may have to wait for the red book for this information, where it appears under the guise of "negative fiscal adjustment". Fourth, how much tighter are his new targets? The trick here is that he proposes to introduce a parallel set for "narrow money", with lower numbers. What everyone in the City or, for that matter, with a mortgage of bank loan will need to know, is how these parallel targets will influence interest rate policy.

Getting and spending

A suitable place for the Chancellor to take a slight diversion. We are promised, along with the Budget, a "green paper" on public spending plans for the next decade. Mr Lawson is likely to pass as swiftly over this embarrassing subject as possible, because the green paper is going to be disappointingly short of information for the years beyond the framework of the new financial strategy.

The bottom line

Back in the Budget mainstream, the new financial strategy will contain one most important figure - the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) for 1984-85. This is the bottom line of the Budget - equal, roughly speaking, to the difference between spending and taxation. And the Chancellor says the Budget is going to be "broadly neutral" - which means he is going to claw back about as much tax as he gives away.

Even so, the PSBR is expected to be a good deal less than his last published projection of about £8,000m - and he may titillate his listeners by tossing the figure out early on, as Sir Geoffrey Howe once did. Because the economy is looking stronger, projections of tax revenue are likely to be higher, even without deliberate changes in tax.

Give and take

The best news in the Budget, for most taxpayers, is likely to be the changes he announces in personal income tax allowances - the basic figures that determine how much income different categories of people can receive before starting to pay tax.

All allowances are supposed to be raised in line with prices over the past calendar year, which is a rough way of preventing their real value from being

eroded by inflation. This means the following minimal changes in allowances:

Single allowance - up £100 to £1,885.
Married allowance - up £150 to £2,945.
Additional personal allowance or widow's bereavement allowance - up £50 to £1,060.
Single age allowance - up £130 to £2,490.
Married age allowance - up £240 to £3,995.

The Chancellor is widely expected to give more than this 5.3 per cent increase in thresholds. Only increases above these levels, however, amount to a real gain to the income taxpayer.

But the same logic applies to the Budget changes that always hit the headlines - in the tax on beer, spirits, wine, tobacco, petrol and vehicle excise duty (VED). Unless these are raised each year in line with inflation, their real value - and thus the Chancellor's real tax take - will fall. Correcting for 5.3 per cent inflation in this Budget would mean the following changes:

Beer - up 1p a pint
Wine - up 3p a bottle
Spirits - up 26p a bottle
20 cigarettes - up 3p a packet
Petrol - up 4p a gallon
Derv - up 4p a gallon
VED - up £5 a car

The Chancellor is not obliged to make these changes, and he is likely to be less even-handed, as the European court has ruled that Britain taxes beer too lightly compared with wine.

Whose benefits?

Social security benefits also need to be adjusted for inflation - and always used to be announced in the Budget, though they do not take effect until November. But last year the Government announced it would be waiting to see what the inflation rate actually was in May, when the computers have to start work on the changes, rather than trying to forecast what it would be in November. This year, inflation will probably be about 5½ per cent in May, which would mean the following changes in the main benefits:

● Retirement pension
Single - up £1.85 to £35.90
Married - up £3 to £57.50
● Unemployment benefit
Single - up £1.50 to £28.55
Married - up £2.40 to £46.15
Child benefit - up 35p to £6.85
● Supplementary benefit
Eg. for married householder - up £2.40 to £45.90

But the Chancellor will not announce precise figures unless he wants to sweeten the Budget with "real" increases. Just for example, a 50p increase in child benefit would be popular - and clearly above the rate of inflation.

Breaking new ground

Apart from these hardy annuals, Mr Lawson is expected to sow the seeds of some much more radical tax changes, designed broadly to even out the distortions in the tax system and encourage saving rather than spending. Since he has both to take and give to remain "neutral", there are very long lists of possibilities on both sides of the equation. Here are a few to watch for on the side of tax increases:

● VAT. The strongest candidate is an acceleration of VAT payments on imports. It is administratively difficult, but could yield the Chancellor about £1,800m next year.

There have also been rumours that the Chancellor is going to widen the scope of VAT (every Chancellor's dream). Likely targets to listen for - fast food, building alterations and even newspapers.

● Financial services. A general tax on consumer credit, rather than just another windfall tax on the banks. On top of that, however, the City fears the Inland Revenue may follow up its tax treatment of building societies by taxing other financial institutions on their trading in government stocks. And the life assurance companies fear the abolition of special tax relief on policies. Some permutation of these

changes could bring him a useful £500m or so.

● Excise duties. The Chancellor could use the European ruling on beer and wine to justify a big hike in beer duty, rather than a cut in the duty on wine. An extra 2p on a pint of beer (making 3p in all), for example, would raise nearly £200m. And since petrol prices have been kept down by competition at the pumps, listen for a special hike in petrol duty.

● Tax loopholes. In the Chancellor's sights this time are company cars (though the higher tax rates probably would not take effect until 1985-86) and, more generally, the use of foreign "tax havens".

The sweeteners

So what's the Chancellor going to give away? There's a long list of candidates here too:

● Income tax. The big money would go on increases in personal allowances, over and above the inflation-proofing changes shown in the table above. If, for example, the Chancellor were to raise them 8 per cent instead of 5 per cent, that would cost an extra £500m. Although he is not required to do so by statute, the Chancellor may spend some money stretching out the income tax bands, to compensate for inflation.

● Investment income surcharge. The Chancellor is expected to please his audience on the Tory backbenches by either halving this (from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent) or abolishing it altogether - which would still cost him less than £300m. If he doesn't, listen for a big increase in the threshold - at present the surcharge starts at £7,100.

● Capital taxes. The thresholds and bands for capital transfer tax have, since 1982, always been raised in line with inflation. That would mean raising the basic threshold from £60,000 to £63,000. The same applies to capital gains tax, which would mean increasing the exempt amounts for individuals by £300 to £5,600.

● Stamp duty. To encourage "wider share ownership", a pet government theme, the Chancellor may halve the 2 per cent duty on share transactions (at a cost of £200m). Is he cutting stamp duty on house purchases as well?

● Share options and profit-sharing schemes. Greater tax relief on share options was part of the 1983 Budget, but did not get through before the election. Another held-over change of importance to companies is an improvement in the tax treatment of "deep discounted bonds".

The dogs that don't bark

What are the gaps to watch out for? Every Chancellor worth his salt has some changes no one has guessed, and the Treasury has been trying particularly hard this year to prove it does not leak the Budget in advance. But two ingredients of classic Howe budgets are not much in evidence in the gossip. No more lists of small business measures or new employment schemes seem to be on the cards. It will be interesting to hear what Mr Lawson thinks his first Budget will do to cut the dole queue.

Budget coverage

Radio: 4: 3.15 pm Budget Special, 6 pm News and Budget Special, 10.30 pm Financial World Tonight.
Television: BBC1: 3-5.40 pm Budget Special; 9.25-9.35 pm The Chancellor; BBC2: 10.35-10.45 pm The Chancellor; 10.45 pm Newsnight; ITV: 3-5.45 pm Budget; 8.10-10.40 pm The Chancellor; Channel Four: 7-7.50 pm Budget News and analysis.

moreover... Miles Kingston

How to survive Budget Day

Budget Day today, and it is possible to get through it sane and unscathed, but only if you follow these trusted pieces of advice, which have been tested successfully on many previous Budgets.

DON'T read any newspaper articles that give Mr Lawson advice on his Budget. If he were going to take advice, and I've no idea whether he does, he would have done it long ago.

DO drink plenty of cool clear water. Not only is it very good for you, it is also tax free. At the moment.

DON'T rush out and buy bottles of whisky. Even if it is affected by the Budget, prices never go up until days afterwards.

DO make sure you are nowhere near a radio or TV set from midnight until about midnight tonight. You will only hear people saying, "Mr Lawson is still spelling out the general picture", or "Which is more or less what we expected" or "How will this affect the man with two children, one mortgage and a working wife, Dominic?"

DON'T start counting your children, mortgages and married partners. Except in very rare cases, they will be exactly the same as yesterday.

DO go out for a long walk in the country before sunset.

DON'T be surprised if Mr Lawson puts taxes on some things and takes them off others. This is called balancing the books. What this means is, shifting the books around so fast they look as if they are balanced.

DO get out your stamp collection you haven't looked at since you were a child, clear up that part of the garden you've been meaning to deal with since Michaelmas, or settle down with a good dictionary. All of these are more valuable than listening to the Budget as it happens. So is cleaning your ears with cotton wool. So is staring into space.

DON'T get into conversation with people who have heard what the Budget is about. They won't know anything except what they have been told by the radio people, and they don't know anything except what they have heard from Mr Lawson, and he doesn't know much. Just say, if you have to say anything, "It's far too early to tell yet".

DO resist any temptation to Beat the Budget. Like shopping early for Christmas or avoiding the rush hour, this is a purely metaphysical concept and does not exist in the real world.

DON'T read any newspaper articles claiming to forecast what Mr Lawson is going to do. If by some miracle they get it right, then Mr Lawson will probably read it too and change his Budget so as not to look foolish.

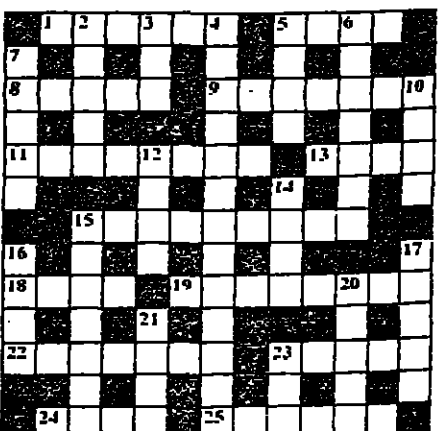
DO go out and do something you've always wanted to do but never dared, like buy a false moustache for immediate use, or start learning to juggle, or send a dozen fresh roses to your accountant.

DON'T worry if the Labour Party condemns the Budget as totally useless, if not downright wicked. That's what they are paid to do.

DO worry if they accept the Budget as a good one. You have probably misunderstood something very badly.

DON'T buy evening papers this evening, especially if they have the words UP and DOWN printed in huge letters. Get a foreign paper instead. You'd be surprised how much real news there is around.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 290)



- ACROSS
1 Gross overcharge (3,3)
5 Chain period (4)
8 Trick (3)
9 Take flight (2,4)
11 Busy travel time (4,4)
13 Police raid (4)
15 Panacea (3)
18 Indian music pattern (4)
19 Exclaiming (3,3)
22 Maxim (7)
23 Room (5)
24 Deep unconsciousness (4)
25 Fitting taking clergyman (6)
- DOWN
2 Middle ear bone (5)
3 African group (1,1,1)
4 Wealth seeker (7,6)
6 Pre Easter (4)
7 Court proceedings (7)
10 Abominable snowman (4)
12 Assistance (4)
14 Unknown author (3,3)
16 Engine sparker (7)
17 Intimidate (5)
20 Begin working (5,2)
21 Greek goat cheese (4)
23 Alphabet (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 289
ACROSS: 1 Controls 9 Autocue 10 Group 11 Nil 13 Icon 16 Pale 17 Easter 18 Cap 20 Yaws 21 Shrine 22 Ars 23 Sum 25 Has 28 Hydra 29 Pullman 30 Extravaganza
DOWN: 2 Outfit 3 Tick 4 Eder 5 Excel 6 Proleta 7 Hugsy 8 Apres-ski 12 Iconic 14 Net 15 Admire 19 Paradox 20 Yes 24 Lamin 25 Hat 26 Spit 27 Nag

PHILIPS

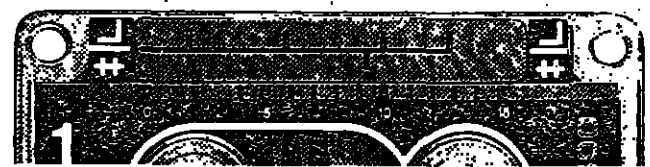
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Point a knife or a broken bottle at a police officer and he has the law and his training behind him.

Point a finger and he's on his own.

If you don't believe it, read the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

On the one hand the new bill legitimately strengthens the rights of the public who wish to pursue a genuine complaint against the police. On the other hand, it effectively reduces every man and woman on the beat to the rank of second class citizen.

Faced with a complaint, genuine or otherwise, a police officer is very much up against it. The case will be dealt with on an internal disciplinary basis, behind closed doors.

When this happens the officer concerned is denied legal representation. Hostile witnesses ranged against him will not be subject to the Rules of Evidence which prevail in an ordinary court of justice (hearsay is permitted). Neither will they risk prosecution for perjury (no oath is taken).

Altogether the judgement will be based on a lower standard of proof than a court would demand. Yet the penalties incurred can be savage.

An officer can be dismissed, required to resign, reduced in rank or fined thousands of pounds.

And there are two further stings in the tail.

The charged officer can only call in a lawyer at an appeal tribunal after he has already been sacked or demoted.

Even this option isn't open to officers who are fined, however heavily. And there's no recourse to the Employment Protection or Industrial Relations Acts.

It's not that the police service are asking for favours under the law. With the full backing of the Law Society and the National Council for Civil Liberties, they merely seek equality.

In a job that lays them open to more than their fair share of attacks, the police deserve the same civil rights as everyone else.

And the public agrees. The latest MORI Poll shows 82% of people think a police officer should have the right to legal representation.

Police or public, the new bill owes them a fair hearing.

The Police Federation.

15-17 Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Telephone 01-399 2224.

THE TIMES DIARY

Haunted house

A group of nuns, who are to be drafted in to Hertfordshire from Italy to run a country house for aged Italian immigrants, may receive the odd confusing phone call when the home, to be known as the Villa Scalabrini, opens next year.

The house was formerly the private Elstree Nursing Home, which, according to the Scalabrini Fathers who have just acquired it for £450,000, was last run as an abortion centre. Launching an appeal to raise £750,000 for the project, Father Alberto Vico said none of the priests knew of the home's past until the deposit had been paid. "By then it was too late. I was shocked."

Architect Peter Bailey said it was "like the Mary Celeste". Everything was still intact - the operating theatre, the sterilization room, the recovery room. Even the trolleys, he told me, were piled "with dirty linen". Father Vico says he has sold the operating table and theatre lights to an Indian for shipment to India. However, he has been forced to retain the clinic beds - "We need everything we can get."

Yesterday, the Fathers' agents Gould and Co admitted they had known Elstree had been used for medicine. "The fact of abortion may only have been a feature of it." They had not told the Fathers because "it is not our job to concern ourselves with the decency of a former business".

Life sentence



Ruth Ellis

Georgina Enston, daughter of Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in Britain, has volunteered to relive the horror of her mother's execution when she attends rehearsals next week for a play, *Breakneck*, about the case, at the Theatre Royal, Stratford, London.

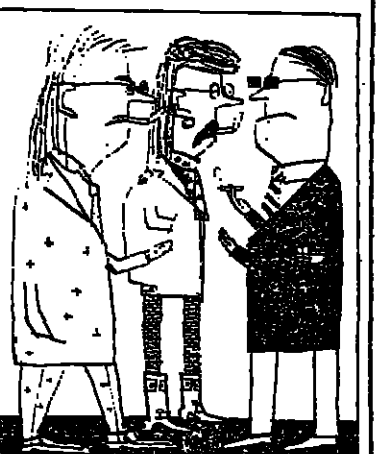
Miss Enston, now a model in Lancashire, has also agreed to attend the play's press night on April 9 - the night before the twenty-ninth anniversary of the murder, when Ruth Ellis shot her lover in a Hampstead gutter. Miss Enston was only three when her mother was hanged in Holloway. Known to her friends as "Georgy", she says that for most of her life "I have tried to face up to the image of the hangman peering through the peephole into her cell... as for the scene on the gallows, I just blank it out".

● A trial using super-sniffing gerbils to smell out illegal drugs and other contraband in Canadian prisons has been scrapped. The rodents, being used at Warkworth penitentiary since last October, proved too sensitive, and kept activating the equipment whenever they detected nervousness in prisoners.

No water with it

The Romantic Weekend Book out from Futura on March 22 promises "a charming Scottish welcome" at Sunlows House Hotel in Kelso. I trust the proprietor, the Duke of Roxburgh, is not so canny with his drinks cabinet towards paying guests when trying to publicize Sunlows, the duke, brother-in-law of the Duke of Westminster, and one of Britain's wealthiest landowners, asked me to his home in Eaton Square. Not even a glass of Highland Spring was on offer.

BARRY FANTONI



"Dave meet Nigel. Dave plays the guitar - Nigel plays cricket"

Happy ending

After Professor Richard Cobb's disclosure that he was once charged as an accessory to murder, I learn that Norman Stone, his successor to the chair of Modern History at Worcester College, Oxford, has a criminal record. In 1964, the then 21-year-old research student spent four months in a Czechoslovak jail after he was caught trying to smuggle out an Austrian friend's Hungarian fiancée, Tibor Karman, to the West through Czechoslovakia.

"The whole escape was organized with about as much efficiency as the flight of Varennes," said Stone yesterday, with a suitably historical allusion to Louis XVI's abortive attempt to flee the guillotine. After "decant treatment" in prison, Stone was released to witness a happy ending: Karman was allowed out to the West, and married his fiancée.

PHS

Bring back the spirit of '49

In the seventh of our series marking 35 years of Nato, Roy Jenkins, former President of the EEC Commission, urges a revival of the energy that was put into its creation



The North Atlantic Treaty was signed by the 12 founder members in Washington on April 4, 1949. Only seven of them had been involved in the

detailed negotiations. It had all been put together in a period of just over a year. It would have been a most formidable feat of political engineering in any event. As the period was bisected by a most keenly fought presidential election, which the incumbent was expected to lose, in the country which had to make overwhelmingly the greatest contribution in terms both of resources and of sacrifice of tradition, it becomes simply prodigious.

It makes the present habit of the 10 member governments of the European Community of grinding through council after council, turning them each into an accountants' wrangle, but reaching no solution even to the accountability problem, let alone embracing wider issues, seem not merely puny but a disgraceful abdication of leadership. Sir Geoffrey Howe, *pace* Mrs Thatcher, may be a "brilliant negotiator" in this forum but it is an impasse and not a constructive solution which is too often the outcome of his, her and everyone else's current negotiations.

If the present leaders of the Community, and not their wider-perspective forebears, had been in charge of North Atlantic affairs 35 years ago, I doubt if the United States would have been committed, Berlin saved, the Marshall Plan implemented, European recovery got underway or European security underpinned.

Contrary to the "revisionist" view that the Americans encouraged the cold war to enable them to create

It contained the Soviet thrust... and maintained the peace

Nato, and thereby dominate western Europe, they were distinctly hesitant in the early stages. Nor did the French help much. They were in favour - Gaullist detachment came later, but thought principally in terms of the maximum immediate shipment of American military supplies to France rather than in wider or longer terms.

The Federal Republic did not exist, so there could be no question of West Germany being admitted at that stage. Even the admission of Italy was a matter of considerable controversy until towards the end, but more on the ground of its geographical position than because of ex-enemy status. Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal (in ascending order of exclusion) played little or no part in the negotiations.

Those who were crucial to pushing the United States forward were Britain, Canada and the

United States. Short-term the gap is widening daily, but the longer-term prospect is much more serious, with Europe dropping behind in the technology of the new industrial revolution to such an extent as to take it out of the league of the US and Japan.

At the same time the political cohesion of the Community is being increasingly lost as the budgetary rows endlessly dominate the available time in the meetings of heads of government and foreign ministers. The much talked of strengthening of the European pillar of the Alliance is not merely not happening; such strength as the pillar had already achieved is being eroded.

Atlanticists who were cool on Europe might argue that this did not matter if it coincided with a prospect of Washington resuming its old effortless captaincy, and this being again freely accepted throughout the West. This is almost the reverse of the reality. "Effortless" in some senses the leadership of the White House may currently be, but it creates more conflict and suspicion in most of the other members of

equality. Europe became both relatively and absolutely stronger, and the US relatively weaker.

The emergence of the Federal Republic as an economic wonder and as a major conventional military power, the unprecedented general European surge to prosperity associated with the first 15 years of the EEC, the weak dollar and somewhat apologetic tone (although often far from foolish actions) of the Carter presidency, all contributed to this process.

It was fortified by the growth of political cooperation in Europe and by the Schmidt/Giscard leadership (not always good but at least discernible) of the Community. It was epitomized by Herr Schmidt lecturing the President, more in sorrow than in anger, but in a way that it would have been impossible to imagine Adenauer doing with Eisenhower. It was statistically supported by the Community overtaking the US in total income.

That phase now looks to be over. Already, to take the last point first, the combined national income of the Community countries has fallen back to 93 per cent of that of the United States. Short-term the gap is widening daily, but the longer-term prospect is much more serious, with Europe dropping behind in the technology of the new industrial revolution to such an extent as to take it out of the league of the US and Japan.

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Nato than at almost any other time in the past 35 years.

This contains great dangers. For the foreseeable future the Atlantic Alliance remains as necessary as when it was created. The greatest threats to the peace and indeed the survival of the world arise out of a paradox. On the one hand there is the menace of an unimaginative belief that all that is necessary is to learn the lessons of the 1930s - rearm, don't appease, try to out-muscle the enemy - and the world will be safe. But on the other hand there is a great need for a steadiness of hand. An inconsistency of purpose could be fatal. The delicacy of the nuclear balance requires predictability on both sides.

The worst dangers could arise from a disintegration of Nato, which might well encourage Russian foolishness, or from a sudden break-up of the east European empire which, particularly if it coincided with a dispute between the military and the party in Moscow, could turn the Soviet Union into a lurching giant.

The latter we can do little about, except to encourage Russian confidence rather than to believe that abusive "megaphone diplomacy" helps. The former is something to which this country, with West Germany, is pivotal. American

The European allies are not in high standing in Washington

actions - and still more, American talk - sometimes rightly arouse distrust and disapproval. But the continuing need for the Alliance transcends our view of a particular President - or for that matter a particular Prime Minister.

Nor should we ignore the fact that the European allies are not currently in very high standing in Washington. We are seen as disorganized and vacillating. President Carter's administration was criticized from this side of the Atlantic for one set of faults; President Reagan is criticized for the reverse.

This springs from a dangerous dichotomy in European feeling about America. We are torn between fear that it will desert us, and apprehension that it wants to use us as, for it, a relatively safe nuclear battle ground. That is totally unrealistic because there can be no such things. But we should have the imagination to see how aggravatingly contradictory this dichotomy can look from the other side of the ocean.

If we are to avoid an unnecessary and damaging destabilization of the world, a little more of the spirit of 1949 is necessary across the Atlantic as well as in Europe.

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A full collection of articles in this series will be published in book form in cooperation with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.

Roger Scruton

The root of all freedom

Almost everyone curses money, because almost everyone believes, either that he does not have enough of it, or that some other person has too much. In the judgment of religion money represents the sacrifice of spiritual peace to worldly agitation; in the judgment of the enlightened moralist, it represents the supreme triumph of means over ends, the "instrumentalization" of human purposes, and the final self-alienation of man.

But money has survived these curses, and will always survive them. It bears the imprint of original sin - but only because it is all too human. Indeed, money is so integral a part of our social existence, that we perceive it as a heraldic emblem of government. Caesar's head may be embossed upon his coinage, but not so deeply as his coinage is embossed upon his hand.

Consider what man is without his money. He must dispose of his surplus product by gift or barter. His transactions are limited, clumsy and time-consuming. He has no certain measure of the value of what is offered to him, and will be reluctant to exchange his produce with those whom he does not know.

Money totally transforms his situation. It removes uncertainty, by providing a single scale of value. It permits transactions of the utmost flexibility with the widest circle of purchasers. By virtue of money, goods and services are rapidly dispersed to their natural destinations, and each man's surplus is poured at once into a common pool, from which it may be drawn off to some distant point imperceptible to the producer. Hence money focuses our economic impulses, while extending the sphere of their repercussions; under its influence, exchange multiplies quietly and peacefully to infinity.

And yet, apart from its function in exchange, money is worthless. It is a pure economic instrument; the means to almost everything, but the end of nothing. Money is the condensed residue of unspoken contracts, and its power lies in its ability to establish both the motive and the terms of every new agreement, between ever new parties, concerning ever new matters of exchange. But there too lies its virtue. For money is "crystallized agreement" - the sign and the consummation of social harmony.

Or at least, so it should be. Money can encapsulate harmony, however, only so long as we believe in the banker who supports it with his promise. What is this promise? To

hand over a stated quantity of gold? But what is gold, if not money, whose value again depends entirely upon our willingness to accept it as an object of exchange?

To put it simply, the bank promises to sustain as best it can the purchasing power of its coinage. It does this by attaching money, not to a valuable substance, but to a valuable process. Its money should symbolize, not a quantity of gold, but a stake in the means of production. For it is the process of production which is the ultimate provider of everything that may be bought and sold. It is production, therefore, that is the objective guarantee of value.

But not every bank recognizes the obligation to match its promises by its investments. Consider the national banks of the communist world, kept precariously afloat by massive loans from foolish private bankers in the West. The currency of the communist world is supported, not by productive investment, but by price control. The result is devastating shortages, black markets, and a society rotten with secret thefts which can never be punished, and with secret contracts that can never be enforced. Important transactions are now conducted by barter, or by the use of "hard currency" from a foreign bank.

Communist regimes have even established shops which sell for foreign currency what is unobtainable for Caesar's coin. Hence, to the tacit admission that its money is nothing but an empty promise, the national bank adds an insulting display of the prices enjoyed by the few, by virtue of its broken promise towards the many. In the money of such countries, one holds the sign and the consummation of social discord, of the haunting division between "us" and "them".

If we are revolted by the meaning of those scraps of paper, however, we should be less than wholly pleased by the meaning of our own familiar quid, which has barely retained its capacity as a quid pro quo. Our money too is sustained by a national bank obedient to political imperatives. Should not the present administration - ostensibly responsive to the need for a free economy, and so impatient with the humbug of "social ownership" - act to privatize the Bank of England? What better way to provide the bank with the incentive to honour its promise to the bearer who demands, than by freeing it to make investments, not as Caesar commands, but as wisdom advises?

Robin Cook

The Tory pipsqueaks may yet squeal

Mr Speaker, Sir. This morning I braced myself for my Budget speech with a stroll from No 11 around St James's Park. As I entered that part of the park which is secluded by rhododendrons I found my way blocked by Pallas Athene, goddess of ancient democracy and giver of wisdom. Athene fully armed in an impressive sight which brooks no argument. I therefore find myself under an obligation to preface my measures with a review of greater candour than is customary on these occasions. Her Majesty's Government wishes to record its gratitude to the Low Pay Unit for supplying at such short notice the statistical content.

Members of the House will be familiar with our repeated claim that the historic tax achievement of the last Conservative government was to shift the balance of the burden from taxation on income to taxation on spending. Those few Members who ever bother to look inside the annual Budget Red Book will also be aware that this claim is best characterized by an unparliamentary term which you, Mr Speaker, would not permit me to use.

In reality, we have fully funded all cuts in income tax by piling the burden on to national insurance contributions by employees. To be quite honest, we have made a rather tidy surplus out of the shift. Since we took office total revenue in real terms from income tax has fallen by £1.2 billion, while revenue from insurance contributions has risen by £3.4 billion - three times as much as income tax has fallen. The net effect, as Members will readily apprehend, is that the total burden of tax on income has increased quite substantially. The proportion of income absorbed by state deductions for a family of four on average earnings has risen from 21.2 per cent to 22.5 per cent.

Personally, I never understood why the public go ape when income tax goes up, but accept with fatalism much heavier rises in insurance contributions. Whatever the explanation, it has been very convenient for our administration as it has helped us lift a large chunk of the tax burden off the shoulders of the wealthy, who do not pay insurance contributions on that part of their salary that exceeds £12,220, and dump it on the poor, who start paying on insurance contributions on wages well below the income tax threshold.

The extent to which the income tax burden has been redistributed from rich to poor has been quite the most striking development in the tax structure since we took office, and I was therefore surprised to see on leaving through the Budget speeches of my predecessor that he never gave this achievement the prominence it plainly demands. The main engine of this movement has been the tumbling rate of tax in the high-rate band, accompanied by a sharp jump in the rate of tax on low-income groups through the elimination of the lower rate band which

previously enabled the poorest tax payers to contribute at 25 per cent rather than 30 per cent. Our assault on taxes on capital has also helped and by undermining Capital Transfer Tax and cutting investment Income Surcharge, we have lightened by a full quarter the tax burden on those with personal wealth.

As a contribution to disinterested appraisal of our tax record I have calculated the break-even point in salary which is required in order to pay less in tax now than in 1979. It currently stands at £21,500. I mention this figure with some diffidence because colleagues will readily appreciate that I and other Ministers of the Crown are above the line and therefore advantaged by the shift in tax burden, while backbench Members of the House are below it and shouldering part of the burden we have shed.

More disturbing is the irresistible conclusion that large numbers of electors earning less than £21,500 must have voted Tory last year, and some day they may wake up to the

The total tax burden of the nation has increased

unpalatable discovery that despite the rhetoric the Conservative Party is for them the party of higher taxation.

Before concluding this overview I must enter in mitigation that our claim to have shifted the tax burden from income to spending has validity, at least insofar as we have dramatically increased the burden of indirect taxation. The precise scale of increase is a matter of some sensitivity with us. As Financial Secretary, I once talked myself into difficulty by arguing that we had not doubled VAT because we had not altered the zero rate of VAT, provoking much innocent comment at my expense among Opposition Members, who pointed out that was arithmetically impossible to double zero but that we would no doubt have done it if we could. To save argument let me concede that indirect taxation now yields a quarter more in real terms than before we took office.

Indirect taxation takes 26 per cent of the gross income of the poorest tenth, but only 16 per cent of the richest tenth. By loading more on to indirect taxation we have again hit the poorest hardest as a matter of policy.

In short, after five years of our administration the total tax burden of the nation has increased substantially and there has been a dramatic redistribution of the burden in favour of the rich at the expense of the poor, against all considerations of fairness, justice or ability to pay.

It is against that record that the House must judge the tax measures I announce this afternoon. Whatever they may be.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Did Sergei Antonov plot to kill the Pope? Claire Sterling reports

In search of the Bulgarian connexion

It now seems clear that Sergei Antonov, the Bulgarian under arrest in Italy for more than a year, will have to stand trial on charges of direct complicity in the plot to assassinate the Pope three years ago. A formal recommendation to this effect by the Italian state prosecutor, Antonio Albano, is expected soon.

His decision will be based on several thousand pages of evidence submitted by Judge Iorio Martella, whose two-year investigation into the case was completed last December. A separate 1,000-page report by Judge Martella is expected to be released this week.

The prosecutor's findings may come as a surprise after repeated press reports of Antonov's imminent release for lack of evidence. He has indeed been described widely as the innocent victim of a frame-up, after Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca identified him as one of three Bulgarian intelligence agents who had taken an active part in the plot. The prevailing image of Agca, the western press has been that of a mentally unbalanced killer and pathological liar.

While this version of the case has been favoured by Mr Antonov's lawyers all along, they have been overruled consistently by the Italian court. Four times since the arrest, on November 22, 1981, they have appealed for Antonov's release on the ground of insufficient evidence. The court has ruled each time that the evidence against him is sufficiently strong to warrant his continued detention.

The fourth of these rulings was made on December 21 by Judge Martella, who was quoted by Italy's state news agency, Ansa, as saying that he "could not concede provisional liberty to Mr Antonov because of the gravity of the charges against him".

In that same ruling, Judge Martella authorized Antonov's transfer from prison to house arrest, for health reasons. Antonov was said to be suffering from anorexia, headaches and gastro-intestinal disturbances.

The transfer was widely taken to mean that Antonov has halfway to freedom, that Agca's confession therefore had no credibility, and that the entire Bulgarian connexion to the papal plot had collapsed.

In reality, Antonov's juridical status remained unchanged. On the day of his transfer to house arrest, the state prosecutor appealed to Italy's emergency Tribunal of Liberty for his immediate return to prison, arguing that he might otherwise escape or be murdered. On January 13, the tribunal



"Escorted" to an apartment in Rome. Antonov is still under strict surveillance

concluded, ordering Antonov's return to prison within three days.

The tribunal's ruling left little room for doubt about the Italian judiciary's ultimate intentions in the case. The three judges who signed the decision stated that there was nothing physically wrong with Antonov that could not be treated in a prison hospital. Though he had lost 15 lb in prison, he still weighed an unanorexic 160 lb, they observed. The sum of his physical ailments suggested that he "simply wanted to go home".

By appealing against the tribunal's ruling to the Supreme Court, Antonov's lawyers have staved off his return to jail for several weeks. But the strict surveillance to which he is subjected scarcely suggests that he is halfway to freedom. A tank is stationed permanently outside the apartment house, largely inhabited by Bulgarian diplomats, where he is staying. Police wearing bullet-proof vests and armed with submachine guns are stationed in the lobby, and at front and back entrances. Police check Antonov's own quarters every three hours to ensure he is there.

As an additional pre-trial precaution, exceptional security protection has been laid on for Antonov's accuser, Agca. He has been placed in a prison cell sealed off from all others, at the end of a corridor. Anyone trying to reach him must pass through eight locked gates, for which eight different police guards hold the keys. His food is specially prepared by a police agent assigned to him, and his cell is searched regularly when he leaves it for outdoor exercise.

The authorities' evident anxiety to keep Agca alive appears to reflect their conclusion that his story is essentially believable, and that he is legally sane.

His sanity has been attested to by the Italian judiciary since his own trial in July, 1981, two months after the assassination attempt. Judge Deverino Santapichi, one of Italy's most eminent jurists and presiding judge at that trial, noted in his written verdict that Agca had shown qualities of "full psychic maturity", and "uncommon gifts of mental equilibrium". He was no "delirious ideologue", felt "no personal hostility toward the Pope", and did not appear a religious fanatic. His "spirit of discipline, professional commitment and skill in the use of lethal

weapons" had made him an ideal instrument for the assassination attempt, in which he had "merely been used as a pawn".

There appeared to be no question in the court's mind even then that Agca had been used as a professional hit-man by a conspiratorial band. "Grave questions arise concerning the possibility of material complicity in the crime and a plot at high levels," continued the judge in his written verdict.

It was largely as a result of Judge Santapichi's verdict that the Italian judiciary ordered a new investigation of the shooting, assigning Judge Martella to the job.

Since then, Judge Martella has put one Bulgarian and two Turks under arrest, issued arrest warrants for two more Turks and another two Bulgarians - all fugitives - on charges of direct complicity. "All of those indicated as having participated in the criminal plan had operated in Bulgaria," he said.

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The writer is author of *The Time of the Assassins: the inside story of the plot to kill the Pope*, published by J. & B. Robertson at £7.95.

هكذا من الأصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CUTTING THE COST OF COAL

As the miners' strikes spread falteringly across the country yesterday, attention understandably focused on the tactics of the National Union of Mineworkers, rather than the issue over which the strikes had been called. Has the long-running overtime ban succeeded in its aim of softening up the National Coal Board by dissipating its high level of stocks? Has the loss of overtime pay embittered the miners or simply led to disillusion with the aura of confrontation assiduously maintained at their expense by Mr Arthur Scargill? The current brinkmanship of the union executive in permitting militant areas to go on strike and to picket other pits, while maintaining the democratic facade of a free choice in the matter, has a compelling quality of suspense. Will that tactic threaten miner against prosperous secure miner, or will it create an atmosphere in which solidarity can triumph over common sense? And if the miners' traditional solidarity does triumph, will Mr Scargill then try to achieve what he has twice failed to achieve before: a legitimate national strike endorsed by a secret ballot, as one weekend poll suggested he could now do?

This is all fascinating stuff for students of the manipulation of power and of men. But the main reason for this concentration on Mr Scargill's strike tactics is that there are no deeper issues to discuss.

A little less than half of the coal from Britain's pits is profitable at current prices. A similar proportion currently makes a loss, but a loss that

might be eliminated by higher productivity, better prices or the equalization of subsidies which are generally higher in the rest of Europe. But a tenth of the Coal Board's output comes from high-cost pits that are irretrievable loss-makers, at more than £20 per tonne and account for three-quarters of the board's losses.

It does not take a ruthless capitalist to work out what Mr Ian MacGregor and the Coal Board should be doing. The 1974 Plan for Coal, the shocking Monopolies Commission report, the House of Lords select committee report on European Community coal policy, successive Commons select committees, ministers and Coal Board managers have all concluded that the Board should invest in new low-cost pits and close old uneconomic ones.

The first half of that policy is being realized. It is high time the uneconomic pits were closed, for the immediate benefit of the taxpayer and the long-term benefit of miners. If Mr MacGregor does not have a "hit list", then he should. In his heart, even the most socialist-minded miner must see Mr Scargill's insistence that there are no uneconomic pits as no more than Stalinist newspeak.

This is the tragic element in the strike. Even if it succeeded in its immediate aims, the miners would merely be putting off the evil day, in nobody's interest. Mr MacGregor's acceleration of the closure programme - a mild acceleration at that - reflects the backlog built up before. The cost of that backlog may not have affected the Board's main investment programme, but has al-

most certainly diverted cash from marginal pits, where insufficient peripheral cost-saving investment has dissipated productivity gains made at the coal face.

Nor has the delay made a single miner's job more secure. A stay of execution is far from being a free pardon. No government, no Coal Board management can offer long-term guarantees to those working in the no-hope pits which any miner can identify for himself by glancing at the records in last year's Monopolies Commission report.

The fate of the uneconomic steelworks is eloquent testimony to that. In that industry, laxity was followed by butchery. There is, rightly, no suggestion of such a strategy of short-term profit and loss being applied to coal, despite Mr MacGregor's talk of equalizing supply and demand.

If the miners accepted what is plainly inevitable, they could devote their energies to more constructive matters. The Coal Board's offer to extend big severance payments to miners under fifty is not the over-generous golden handshake some take it for. It is a compensation for lack of job opportunity, which can be rapidly whittled away under social security rules. The miners could have a strong case if they insisted that they could not simply be paid off and forgotten about: that more time and effort should be devoted to revitalizing the depressed communities in which most of the threatened miners live; and that closures are phased, at government expense when there are overriding social arguments for doing so.

TIME TO HELP THE AFGHANS

Afghanistan is "gone", according to the currently fashionable view in intelligence and diplomatic circles. All the West can do about it, in this view, is to "make the Russians pay", so that they think twice before attempting to swallow any more countries in the same manner. Some might even go so far as to argue that to have the Russians embroiled in Afghanistan, regularly if ritually condemned by the United Nations, is a positive benefit to the West.

Two dissenting Western views on the subject have been heard lately at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. In December Mr Selig S. Harrison, an American journalist with long experience of reporting and commenting on South Asian affairs, argued that the Russians have not yet established the kind of bases in Afghanistan that they would use for strategic regional action as opposed to the local war against the guerrillas, and that they might yet be willing to withdraw if a way could be found to save their face, by preserving the form of continuity with the disastrous "Saur revolution" (alias the communist coup) of 1978, while allowing the content to evolve in the direction of a government reflecting the genuine choice of the Afghan people.

Western governments are rightly sceptical about the possibility of doing this, and wary of incurring any degree of responsibility for helping an unpopular government to stay in power in Kabul if and when the Russians really left. They have made no secret of this scepticism in their discussions with the Pakistan Government, and this has reinforced the caution with which that Government in any case approached its indirect talks with the communist regime in Kabul through the United Nations. Whether that caution in turn has discouraged the Russians from setting even a hypothetical timetable for their withdrawal (as Mr Harrison suspects), whether they never seriously intended to anyway, or

whether they have got cold feet for some other reason, can only be a matter of conjecture. Whatever the reason, their refusal to do so has effectively stymied the UN negotiations.

A different dissenting view was given by M Olivier Roy, a French orientalist with an intimate knowledge of Afghanistan and especially of the Afghan resistance, in a talk at Chatham House last week. M Roy, who made the latest of many long journeys through the Afghan interior last summer, sees a much more complex picture. He found Afghanistan a surprisingly "free and open" country, which neither the Russians nor the Afghan army were seriously attempting to control beyond a narrow perimeter surrounding the major towns and the three asphalted roads.

M Roy believes that Western observers have over-emphasized the disunity of the Afghan resistance because their contacts have been with the Pushtun-speaking southern areas of the country where the organization is predominantly tribal. It is true, he says, that there is little or no Afghan nationalism properly so called, since there has never been an Afghan nation in most of the senses in which that term is used. But Islam is a common heritage which provides the great majority of Afghans with an identity that clearly divides them from the communist invader, and the most effective resistance groups are those which have theorized Islam as a political philosophy. They are not necessarily fundamentalist in the sense of obscurantist their model, in many cases, would be something closer to the Bani-Sadr than Khomenei. (Not that Iran would necessarily provide the model in any case: the majority of Afghans, including those who speak Persian, are Sunni not Shia Muslims.)

According to M Roy the strongest resistance group now is the Jamiat-e Islami ("Islamic Society"), which he describes as "moderate Islamicist", and which since 1981 has overtaken

the more radical Hizb-e Islami ("Islamic Party") led by Mr Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, whose energies have been directed more against other resistance groups than against the Soviet invader.

The Jamiat is the group to which Ahmad Shah Massoud, the charismatic commander in the Panjshir valley belongs. Its leader, Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani, is a respected Islamic scholar but also an authority on Persian poetry, potentially capable of uniting religious and secular strands within the resistance. The group's greatest limitation is that its support is predominantly Tajik (Persian-speaking) whereas traditionally the Pathans (Pushtun-speaking) have been the dominant group in Afghanistan. But after the failure of last year's attempt by ex-King Zahir Shah to unify the resistance around the old Pathan court, the time may be ripe for a less traditional, more dynamic leadership to emerge.

The Pakistani authorities, who in the past found it convenient to encourage Afghan divisions, are apparently now more favourable to the emergence of a unified leadership which could win international recognition and support. That does not necessarily mean that they will allow highly sophisticated weapons to reach Afghanistan through their territory, for they seem to have a tacit understanding with the Russians which allows them to escape reprisals so long as the resistance is strong enough only to ambush Russian expeditionary forces, rather than attacking the Russian troops in their bases.

What the resistance lacks, according to M Roy, is not so much weapons as such, which at the infantry level are quite plentiful, but training in how to use them effectively. This is something which the Russians never have any qualms about providing for those "liberation movements" that they support. It is surely time for those who claim to support the cause of Afghan liberation to take a leaf out of their book.

strength expressed by their own trade unions. But improvements in wages and working conditions only go so far.

While racial policies continue to underpin the economic and social mistreatment of the majority of South Africans the need to treat South Africa as an outcast from the civilised world community remains overwhelming. A modest step in the right direction would be to make the codes of practice legally enforceable, but ultimately it is the people of South Africa who will decide their own destiny, not well-wishers from outside.

Yours sincerely,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary, International Metalworkers' Federation,
Route des Acacias 54 bis,
CH-1227 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Guerrilla movements

From Dr Harold Blakemore
Sir, Malcolm Deas's put-down of Latin American guerrilla movements (feature, March 3) has in it a

good deal of truth. They are undoubtedly ideologically confused, inchoate, only sporadically successful and have to contend with what he rightly underlines, the natural propensity of most people anywhere to prefer stability to disorder, certainty to confusion, peace to war.

But they exist and, so far as I am aware, in that continent they tend to grow rather than diminish. There was no Sendero Luminoso in Peru a few years ago: it is now quite a threat to the established order. The situation in El Salvador is currently not one which would lead one to believe that guerrilla movements are not without popular support.

What he does not discuss - a cardinal omission - is why they are there at all. Mariners would tell him that the visible bit of the iceberg which, by noting, they might avoid, is not really the problem: it is the great mass beneath the surface which causes titanic destruction.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD BLAKEMORE,
43 Fitzjohn Avenue,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
March 7.

No winners if NEDC is destroyed

From Sir Geoffrey Chandler

Sir, In his article, "The Neddy we don't need" (March 2), Mr Graham Mather makes common cause with the far left - though presumably from the opposite corner - in wishing to be rid of the National Economic Development Council.

Of his three quotations chosen to indicate disenchantment with the NEDC, one, taken from an address of mine to the Royal Society of Arts, is selective to the point of distortion: that from Mr William Rodgers is some years old; Sir Richard O'Brien's quoted words have been severed from a suggestion of how to make the council work better.

Insofar as the article contains facts, most are wrong. It is untrue to say that the TUC has threatened to withdraw at "every serious disagreement" since 1979. The running conflict on policy between TUC and Government provoked within the TUC a deep division of opinion about remaining on the NEDC. This was reflected neither in "bluff" nor "blackmail", but in debate at the 1982 TUC conference in which a motion to withdraw was defeated by a significant majority who argued the case for the necessity of dialogue on grounds which are even more relevant today in the light of the Government's reelection.

The "unpublished NEDC report", farcically misused in the election campaign, was far from being unrecognisable to most industrialists. This fact is borne out by analysis of British industrial performance (now published with the blessing of all the NEDC members) was all too recognisable at a time when such recognition was seen as politically sensitive by the CBI.

Trouble at tribunals

From Mr Don Mathew

Sir, There is much sound common sense, together with an appreciation of the need for a fair and equitable overview of road schemes, in your robust editorial (March 2) concerning public inquiries. How correct you are in stating that "the inspectorial terms of reference need to be wider, to admit the broad picture of traffic and transport in the capital; the Government's case for a new road" deserves the fullest exposition.

How much more inept and thoroughly alarming, therefore, is the extraordinary discussion paper produced by the National Economic Development Office, which suggests that "to prepare in particular for the possibility of an enlarged road-building programme in London the Department of Transport should consider what changes (legislative or otherwise) could be made to ensure that decisions on need, strategy and broad alignment are taken by the Secretary of State for Transport and Parliament, leaving only matters of detailed routing and the effect on property for consideration at the public inquiry."

Taken together with its elitist assumptions and incorrect conclusions this document would be an unfailing recipe for the very disorder and delay it laments, the more extreme elements of which you so rightly deplore. The closing date for comments is March 20. I urge your readers to make their views known so that a disastrous course of restricting objectors' rights is not embarked upon.

Yours sincerely,
DON MATHEW,
Friends of the Earth Limited,
377 City Road, EC1.
March 6.

On and off the record

From the Reverend Dr Anthony Bird

Sir, The question of patients' rights to read and contribute to their own medical records is receiving increasing publicity and attention.

There is a general practice in this city where, for several years, it has been standard procedure for receptionists to hand patients their records on entering the waiting room. The point of this is to encourage those who wish to familiarize themselves with their medical histories.

Only in a few cases (no more than 0.5 per cent of the total) are records withheld in the patient's interest, usually so that particular contents can be discussed and interpreted before being encountered in bare print.

This facility of access to records is much used by patients, invariably appreciated and frequently helpful to them and their practitioners as a basis for learning more about health.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BIRD,
93 Bournebrook Road,
Birmingham.

Poland and the West

From Professor Robin Kemball

Sir, Like other West European commentators, George Walden (feature, February 8) chides Mr Shultz for calling in question the legitimacy of the present political set-up in Eastern Europe, dismissing his remarks as "a pointless exorcism of Soviet neuroses" which "may make the Poles of Chicago feel good, but ... won't do much for those in Warsaw."

Both assumptions seem equally questionable. To the luckless Poles, struggling for that self-determination which is supposed to be the inherent right of every nation, few things are more heartening than such periodic (albeit far too rare) reminders that the West has forgotten neither them, nor the fact that their present plight stems solely from the continued refusal of the USSR to fulfil the commitment, freely entered into at Yalta, in common with Britain and the USA, to the organisation in Poland of "free and unfettered elections" on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. Had such elections been held and

Still concern over detention proposal

From Professor Leonard Leigh and others

Sir, We are individuals of differing political opinions and professional roles who welcome the changes to the detention provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill set out in the minister's letter (February 22). However, a magistrate's court review every 36 hours does not make detention for 96 hours acceptable, if only because the defence will not be in a position to successfully challenge the detention at that stage.

Detention of individuals who are suspected of a serious offence for 96 hours is not only an extension of police powers under English law, but is longer than the comparable provisions in any other common law country.

The countries which have adopted common law derived from the English system ensure that detention is reviewed by the courts within 24 hours or "as soon as practicable". Long periods of detention have not been established as necessary to detect serious crime.

However, there are well known cases (such as the Confit case) where false confessions have been obtained after inappropriate treatment or oppressive questioning during police detention. Long periods of detention are undesirable in a free society. It is in the interests of the community as a whole that the risk of false confession is minimised because of the danger that the innocent will be convicted and the guilty go free.

Until a recent Divisional Court decision there was no established right to detain for questioning in order to obtain evidence under English law. Neither should there be. The prospect of individuals, who are

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Until a recent Divisional Court decision there was no established right to detain for questioning in order to obtain evidence under English law. Neither should there be. The prospect of individuals, who are

in law innocent until proven guilty, being interrogated in a police station for 96 hours without access to a lawyer for the first 36 hours is unacceptable in a humane and democratic society and entails transferring the process which should be carried out openly in a court of law to behind closed doors in a police station.

The eventual introduction of tape recordings in police stations will not be an adequate safeguard - even the Government guidelines allow questioning before the tape machine is switched on.

The minister states that without such longer periods of detention the police investigation would have to be broken off and detained persons set free after 24 or 36 hours. This ignores the alternative that they should be charged and brought before a court without delay.

Objections are being raised to this part of the Bill from lawyers in respect of the length of detention and from doctors in respect of intimate body searches. We are convinced that the Government should now withdraw this part of the Bill for substantial redrafting, which will better serve the interests of justice, the interests of the community and preserve the traditional liberties of the British people.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD LEIGH (Department of Law, London School of Economics),
JIM STEPNEY (General Secretary, British Association of Social Workers),
ANDREW ASHWORTH (Centre for Criminological Research, Oxford),
c/o Worcester College, Oxford.
March 8.

this age group) the choices facing women are, as every worker in a Citizens' Advice Bureau knows, appalling. The prospect is often of no job, no prospect of a job, no pension in her own right and yet still having to provide the home base for a grown-up family.

Even with maintenance provisions her lot is a poor one, even worse if her husband should die. Having contributed as a homemaker to the joint income of the family over many years, she has no rights to widow's superannuation.

These matters and a study of what really happens after divorce need detailed consideration by a Government commission before the new Bill becomes law because there is a real danger that the case for "clean break" provisions for younger husbands and wives will override the proper rights of older women who have served their families well in the traditional role of homemaker.

Yours sincerely,
ALEXINA M. McWHINNIE,
10 Temple Close,
Worcester, Oxford.
March 7.

Making a 'clean break'

From Dr Alexina M. McWhinnie

Sir, The financial position of women who divorce in their fifties requires urgent consideration before the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, with its provision for a "clean break" after divorce, reaches the statute book without any real debate about the serious implications of the shift in matrimonial law implied.

As described in your leader of February 16, women are disadvantaged in the labour market and increasingly so in an era of high unemployment. They are doubly disadvantaged if they have a break in employment to bring up a family.

At the period when most husbands are making important progress in their careers and the expectation is that the family will be mobile to accommodate or achieve this, women are settling for no paid work or part-time work in the locality of their home or suit husband's and children's needs.

If, at a later stage, the marriage breaks up and there are an increasing number of divorces in

Apathy over Ulster

From Mr Gordon M. L. Smith

Sir, Mr Hugo Morgan-Grenville (March 6) welcomes the sincere initiative of Dr Garret Fitzgerald in setting up the New Ireland Forum, but the apparent apathy of the media to its debates is understandable because it has not yet proposed any new action or new interpretation of Ireland's tragedy.

When Mr Kinnock was asked in America what his policy was on Northern Ireland, he sensibly replied in nine words: "I am in favour of peace in Northern Ireland." The probability is that the forum in due course will make a similar recommendation, in line with official policy in the republic, which is to work towards a peaceful united Ireland, by consent of everyone concerned. This consent will not, of course, be forthcoming from the Protestants.

It is not apathy which keeps this sort of thing out of the press, it is simply that it is not newsworthy. If the New Ireland Forum were to come up with some constructive ideas, such as they are sincerely trying to find, which could be acceptable both in Dublin and Belfast, they would certainly hit the headlines.

It is a pity that the final paragraph of Mr Morgan-Grenville's otherwise carefully reasoned letter consists of a blatantly untrue statement. He writes that unless the British Government "takes the lead" (whatever that may mean) in trying to solve the tragedy it is they who will be responsible for future deaths. That is not so. The responsibility rests squarely on the IRA and their American backers.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON M. L. SMITH,
44 Devonshire Street, W1.

Curbs on kerb-crawlers

From Mr Graham Bright, MP for Luton, South (Conservative)

Sir, The confidence placed by your report (February 24) in the Justices of the Peace Act of 1361 as a deterrent to kerb-crawling is mistaken. It is the absence of an appropriate modern law to prevent men accosting women for sexual services in return of payment that has forced the police to use this antiquated legal machinery. What is now needed is a carefully worded Act of Parliament to define this specific offence so that simply confining the offence to the drivers of motor vehicles or their passengers might leave an unwelcome loophole. In Luton and other towns peripheral to the haunts of prostitutes and kerb-crawlers have appeared to the distress of residents and of the women living there in particular.

The police have acted to clean these areas up, but they need twentieth-century legislation to help them complete the task.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM BRIGHT,
House of Commons.
March 2.

Against the grain

From Mr E. S. Sawday

Sir, With reference to Mr O'Brien's letter (March 8) some facts might be useful.

Some 10 years ago Brent geese were put on the protected list as they were in danger of becoming extinct. Up to then it had been quite in order to shoot them and my wildfowl friends tell me they were quite good to eat.

Since then their numbers have increased astronomically, far more than can be fed on their natural water weeds. Hence, at this time, some 9,000 birds are grazing various crops - i.e. - barley, wheat and grass - causing considerable loss of income to the farmers around Chichester Harbour.

I am one of the farmers involved and have spent most of the winter patrolling the farm (almost every hour) to keep a flock of some 3,000 birds on the move and Mr O'Brien's letter makes sense to me.

However, there must be considerable thought before any action can be taken. Do we, for instance, let this build-up of birds go unchecked and have to lay aside more and more acres for their feeding? There are already indications that the optimum number has been passed and the birds are at self-starvation level.

problem can be found which fails to take account of the true situation and its antecedents. If this problem constitutes a permanent danger to world peace (as it does) this is simply because, high on 40 years after Yalta, the Polish people are still deprived of their innate right to self-determination. Supposed Soviet susceptibilities (a pure figment of the Western "liberal" imagination) are in fact part and parcel of a deliberate *mise en scene*, a cynically calculated policy aimed at stifling all discussion of unwelcome topics.

"Pointless exacerbation" does not enter into it. What is pointless is to set about "reducing the causes of tension in Europe" whilst steadfastly ignoring, from whatever motives, this first of all causes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful, obedient servant,
ROBIN KEMBALL,
Université de Lausanne,
Faculté des Lettres,
Section des Langues Slaves,
Bâtiment central,
Dorigny,
CH-1015 Lausanne,
Switzerland.

Morality and Mammon

From Mr Herman Rebhan

Sir, David Watt (feature, February 24) is quite wrong to say that the EEC and Sullivan codes of practice for European and American firms operating in South Africa do not emphasize training and promotion prospects.

Both codes explicitly call on companies to initiate and develop "training programmes that will prepare, in substantial numbers, blacks and other non-whites for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs", to quote the Sullivan code.

The codes' ineffectiveness lies in the fact that they are not enforceable and that the governments scarcely bother to monitor them.

The problem of training is not, in any case, to be resolved at workplace level. How can it when the young South African blacks enjoy read 91 per year in government support for education while the South African white enjoys read 169?

Where advances have been made for black working people in recent years it has been through their own

THE ARTS

Television
Jungle
fantasies

In *Terror and the State* (Granada), a group of Americans were to be seen discussing what they would do about a "scenario". Slim Eggleston, vice-president of the Nickelodeon Corporation, has been kidnapped by a people's liberation movement in the South American country of Evina. How would one deal with the situation, except to advise both the man and the country to change their names? This Teytown situation became the occasion for a number of serious-looking people (all men, as it happened) in serious-looking suits to respond in a serious way to the questions of a sombre moderator. For some reason, it was much less comforting than they themselves must imagine. Most of the world's troubles are created by such men, and one received the impression of a not particularly smart group simply humbling through all the time they employed a quasi-official vocabulary in order to render their actions logical, or at least reasonable, when it was clear that they were working on a modified version of the law of the jungle.

The format itself might seem absurd, if it were not for the fact that such dramatic pre-constructions are quite usual in civil and military establishments. Perhaps the participants derive more pleasure from these theatrical events than they do from the actual crises themselves, since these seminars are reacting to controlled events when the real actions they may have to confront are, of their nature, less predictable. Terrorists are not television producers – or at least not often. As an exercise in drama, or even in governmental public relations, it was entertaining but its relation to the actual world remained somewhat obscure.

Nevertheless, some interesting issues were raised – not least the fact that, with the inclusion of men like Alexander Haig and James Schlesinger, the programme offered some introduction to the mechanics of power. The happy land of Evina was clearly about to be ripped apart by the combined efforts of the American corporations, the CIA and the administration. These organizations were happy to work together, without the approval or even the knowledge of their host country. As Haig put it, "There's always counter-leverage and, generally speaking, it's primarily on the side of the United States". Despite the limitations of the exercise, the next three programmes may be equally illuminating.

Peter Ackroyd

Galleries: John Russell Taylor in Paris

Strident claims to greatness

Bonnard/Images et
Imaginaires
d'Architecture
Centre PompidouWilliam Bouguereau
Petit PalaisJean Cocteau et les Arts
Plastiques

Pavillon des Arts

L'Empire du Bureau
Musée des Arts Décoratifs

Imposition for an art critic: Write out 50 times "I must not compare Bonnard with Vuillard. I must not..." A very proper lesson, but not one easy to take to heart. The trouble is that they make such obvious stalking-horses for each other. Friends, contemporaries and intimist celebrators of domestic felicity, they compare so naturally, and thus help us to place them both in the hierarchy of twentieth-century art. Which is especially necessary in the case of Bonnard. Vuillard, by fairly general consent, is a model *petit maître*; Bonnard might just turn out to be in the major league. That he is certainly seems to be implied by his inclusion in the Beaubourg series of exhibitions "Classiques du XX^e Siècle", along with Pollock, Klein and Balthus. But looking round the show itself, which continues at the Centre Pompidou until May 21, then goes to Washington and Dallas, one finds it impossible not to wonder about that.

If Vuillard is felt to be a second-class artistic citizen because of the limited nature of his subject-matter, and his apparent contentment with painting a little piece of ivory in an inch square, what are we to make of Bonnard? The immediate impression is of about three recurrent subjects: nude women in or around baths, self-portraits and views of corners of the painter's house or garden. That is, of course, not quite true; some of the most striking pictures in the show are outside these three types (perhaps that is why they strike us); the extraordinary *Piazza del Popolo* of 1922, with its disquieting purplish Fauve colouring, or the monumental *Promenade en Mer* of 1924, the long evolution of which is the subject of a detailed essay in the large and glamorous catalogue, or, for a different reason, *Le Cimetière sous la neige*, in which one of the familiar scenes is magically transformed by a dusting of snow.

But that brings me to another problem I have with Bonnard: his famous sense of colour. Whereas Vuillard is a master, even in his grandest compositions, of an exquisitely delicate palette, Bonnard seems to me often merely strident. It is not the dash and dazzle of the early Fauves, but a tendency to suffuse each

Cocteau on safe and sure ground:
detail from
Mystère de Jean l'Oiseleur

picture with its dominant – and often not very appealing – shade, so that you seem to be looking at the subject through a cloud of bouillabaisse yellow or acid green or shocking pink. A sure sign of trouble in any painter, the paintings often look better in reproduction than in the original.

Needless to say, many of those who make the largest claim for Bonnard hold that it is precisely this ability to alarm and set the teeth on edge which marks him as a major painter, while Vuillard's immaculate taste somehow diminishes him. It all depends, I suppose, on what you are looking for. Agreed, Bonnard's drawings and graphics are masterly, and some of his painted images, like the various versions of the woman stretched out in a bath right across the canvas, are unforgettable. But I cannot altogether repress the unsuitable (and peculiarly English) thought that, when his work might be turning my mind towards, say, Van Gogh, I find instead images of John Bratby.

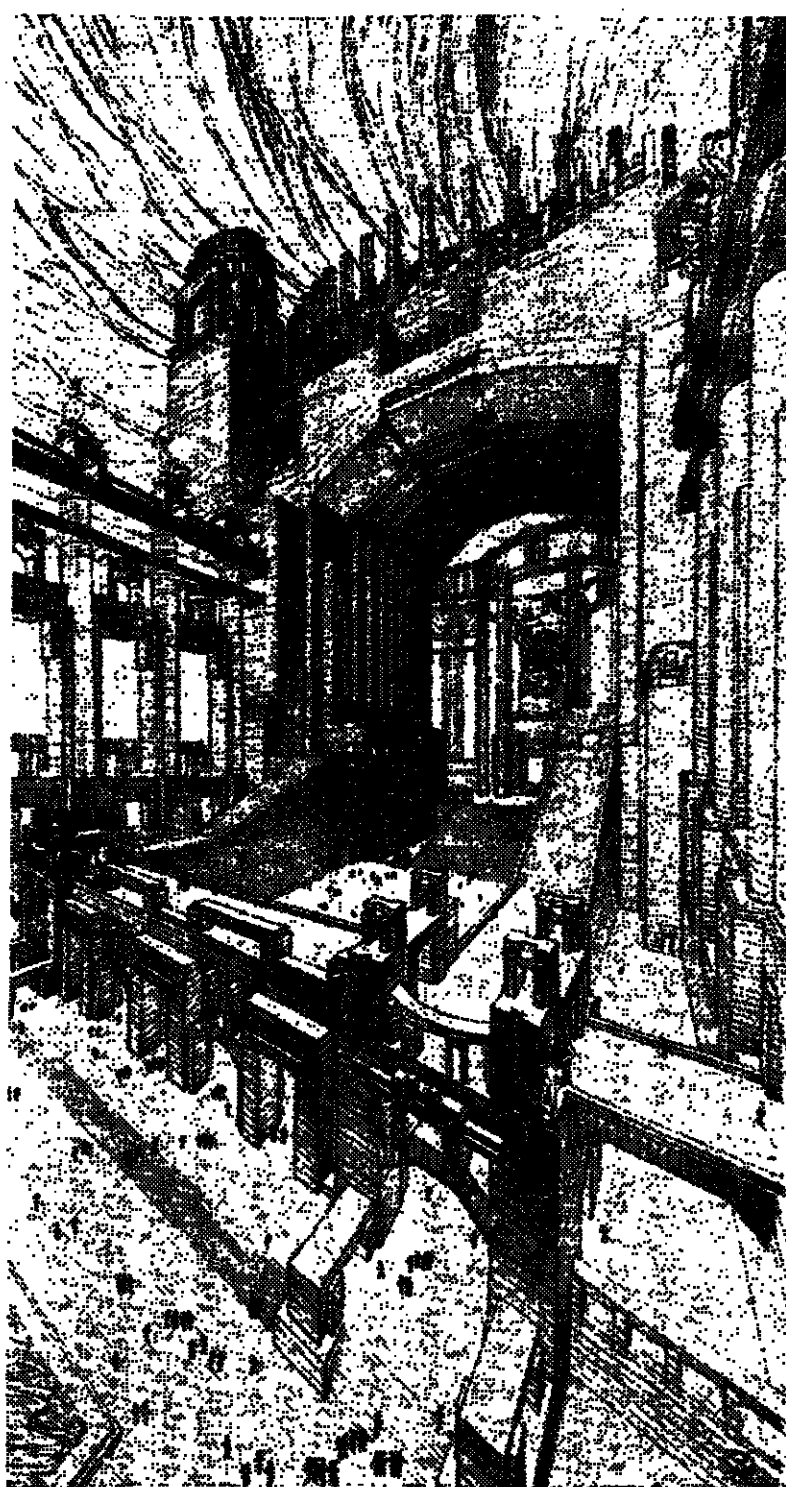
At least there is no doubt that Bonnard is a good and important painter: the only question is how good and how important. With William Bouguereau, who is being given his first (and possibly his last) major retrospective at the Petit Palais until May 6, there is comfortably no question: he turns out to be uniformly and unspeakably awful. He could draw, admittedly, but then so could anyone with halfway decent academic training at the time. Beyond that it is difficult to decide on what is worst: his soppy, saccharine saints and

martyrs gazing heavenward, his smirking peasant-girls against what look like so many studio-photographer's backdrops, or his Bacchanalian revellers going into their dance with all the lascivious abandon of the local operatic-and-dramatic negotiating the cachucha out of *The Gondoliers*.

His less-remembered early works like *Dante et Virgile aux Enfers* (Gianni Schicci enthusiastically biting Capocchio's neck for all eternity) are perhaps marginally better, but not enough to matter. And the really astonishing thing is that some of the most offensively chocolate-box alleged country scenes date from the late 1890s, and never by a flicker acknowledge the existence of Impressionism and Post-Impressionism, or even Bastien-Lepage. A painter then did not need to be influenced, but that he could just react in no way whatever was truly signing his own immediate consignment to the realm of the quaint and the camp.

Camp Cocteau may sometimes have been, especially as a graphic artist, where he never seems to have taken himself all that seriously (he knew Picasso well enough to realize he could never be in the same league). But the big show Jean Cocteau et les Arts Plastiques at the Pavillon des Arts in Les Halles until May 6 is, given its almost complete lack of pretention, a very pleasant surprise. Naturally there are the repeated images of his various boy-friends, who tend, with rare exceptions, all to look alike, surviving towards his very precise physical ideal. But the early pencil portraits of members of the Apollinaire circle show at once that he could draw better than any writer has a right to, and his later easel paintings, murals and illustrations (the major part of the show dates from the Fifties, which were evidently his painting years) benefit at least from his clear awareness of his own limitations and unwillingness to step outside them. His pet myths – Orpheus, Oedipus, the unicorn – do recur, but he manages to ring the changes on them to great effect, and the show also includes ceramics, tapestries and, in place of the usual audio-visual, one of his own rare films, *Santo Sospir* (about the Weisweiler villa he decorated) and Edgardo Cozarinsky's immaculate *Jean Cocteau – autoportrait d'un Inconnu*. This show was certainly worth prolonging (as the organizers defensively put it) last year's centenary celebrations for.

Such of the top floor of the Centre Pompidou as is not occupied by Bonnard is given over to a show from the other side, the Centre de Création Industrielle, entitled *Images et Imaginaires D'Architecture* (until May 28). This, like all their shows, is multidisciplinary and impossible to describe in one neat formula. So much the better, as it constantly makes you think and turn the subject-matter over and over in your mind. Roughly, it is about the fantastic side of architecture since 1826, but it includes documentary material on fantastic buildings (exposition architecture, shops and displays, mad

Fantastic view of the functional: Carl Zehnder's
Projet de hall avec escaliers et monument (1913)

projects, Nazi and Communist architecture meant to convey a political message in larger-than-life terms) as well as artists' fantasized views of quite functional buildings, stage and film settings, science fiction and comic strips. One can always argue that this or that piece does not fit in with the rest, but the resulting whirlwind tour of the nineteenth and twentieth-century mind in relation to the idea of building can hardly help being a real eye-opener.

The same is true, in a quieter way, of *L'Empire du Bureau* at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs until May 14. Devised as a context for the winners in a recent competition to design the office of the future, this show too is concerned with images. It leads up to

the year 2000 with a superb anthology of furniture and fittings designed for offices and studies since 1900, including practically every important furniture designer you can think of, and a lot of period typewriters and other office machines. It also uses the visions of painters and photographers to recreate the idea of the office, from saucy Belle Époque postcards of secretaries showing their knickers to an exceptional display of that supreme poet of the office, Edward Hopper. Another eye-opener which finds enchantment and mystery in a very workaday subject, and demonstrates yet again that, when it comes to putting a show together as a work of art in its own right, the French have very few rivals.

Dance
PoignantPetrushka
Congress, Eastbourne

For the first time, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet has taken on *Petrushka*, a work that sat for almost 30 years (but only 76 performances) in the repertoire of the other Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, waiting vainly for someone to breathe life into its careful correctness. Not for the first time, the more theatrical approach of the touring company has worked wonders.

John Auld supervised the staging, his main aim apparently being to make the crowd scenes more animated – which he does pretty well except for one interpolation, a visual dirty joke that would surely have shocked Folke and Benoit, two of the ballet's creators, if not necessarily Stravinsky, the last-named incidentally, is decently served by an augmented orchestra playing the 1947 version of the score.

The opening performances at Eastbourne brought two interpretations of the title part. Alain Dubreuil is better than average, but David Bintley's is far and away the best I have seen by any British dancer. What is extraordinary is not just the feeling and intelligence he brings to the role (some of his predecessors had those qualities) but the physical embodiment he gives the puppet in his dancing.

He actually shows you, physically, the fancies that are always read into the ballet. Every movement is done as if a great unseen hand held him by the back of his shirt between the shoulder-blades. His head lolls slightly forward, his arms flail as though the wooden hands were heavier than the stuffed sleeves; even in his liveliest moments the feet seem to shuffle quickly as if hanging to the ground instead of supporting him.

The most astonishing thing is that every time he falls, which happens several times in the ballet, he flops to the ground (sometimes jerking first into the air) exactly as though the invisible puppet-master had dropped him. It is almost frightening to watch, and makes a little spark of determination in his face even more poignant.

Among the other characters, Carl Myers as the Blackamoor, Desmond Kelly as the old showman and Nicola Katrak as the ballerina doll are notable. Small parts like the drunken young merchant and the gypsy girls who get their claws into him come off better than usual. The ballet goes next to Bristol and Birmingham, then Sadler's Wells next month.

John Percival

The career of thriller writer came late, and none too easily, to Anthony Melville-Ross (right), but this week brings his sixth book, *Shadow*: interview by Caroline Moorehead

Fiction with
a secret life
all its own

Why is the popular image of the successful thriller writer one of case and glamour? The very pace of the action, the super-fidelity of the characters, suggest words produced without pain in pleasurable surroundings. Anthony Melville-Ross, much-praised author of a succession of seemingly effortless spy and naval thrillers, is proof of the absurdity of that picture. For him books are work: seven days a week, 10 am to 7.30 pm a day, a book a year, ground out in a bare, neat room at the top of a house in Lewes, at a table with photographs of his wife Marcia, once a model, under glass under the typewriter.

"It's as well I like writing," he says. "At least it beats the hell out of commuting." There is a decorous Burmese cat and a view from the window across the Sussex Downs.

Melville-Ross came to books very late. The grandson of an American archaeologist killed by a poisoned Indian arrow in South America, and son of a pioneering aviator, he joined the Navy in 1939 straight from school and "to show off" went into submarines in 1941.

After 1945 he stayed on, failing as a teacher of cadets, but volunteering to learn Polish when the Navy decided to train men in Slavonic languages. He

got posted to Warsaw as assistant to the naval attaché. "Attaches are supposed to poke around. I can't say much about all that. But I got the heave-ho after 13 months." The naval language, the tone, clipped, public-school, survive.

Then came a setback. "I got the twitches. Nine years at sea, in submarines too long, the tensions of intelligence work." A sympathetic commander had him invalided out of the Navy with a disability pension. The nervousness, he says, remains: he cannot make speeches, appear on television or lecture. It might have been a terrible moment, with thousands like him in search of work and finding themselves as secretaries of local golf clubs. Instead, he was lucky, and British Petroleum took him on to run oil exploration projects in South America and North Africa. Libya, he says, was "wizad". "Gaddafi wasn't there. And the Mediterranean was still a super place and not a sewer."

In his late forties, however, Melville-Ross came to feel that "ignorance was showing at the seams. My peers had joined BP in 1938 and stayed there for the war as it was a reserved occupation. I had less education, less experience. I could have served out my time.

Instead, having picked up and discarded a million thrillers at airports and railway stations, I thought I'd have a bash at writing. I had a feeling I could do them better."

While writing, in order to live Melville-Ross became a model, his clean, spruce, boating looks and bright blue eyes ideal for Austin Reed, whisky and executives at work. It was not exactly fun, but it paid, and when not catching an early flight to Hamburg or hanging around studios for television ads, Melville-Ross kept writing. It was not immediately successful. Two publishers turned down the first completed story, *Blindfold*.

But then he had the good fortune to be introduced to Martha Gellhorn, who knew not just about writing but, as a devourer of thrillers herself, about spies. The revised version was taken up by Collins and since then there have been no pauses.

Melville-Ross's sixth book, *Shadow*, appears this week. Like its two immediate predecessors, *Trigger* and *Talon* (how to name new submarines belonging to that class defeated even Churchill, who fell back on Talleyho and Trump), it is about the Second World War, and villainy and heroism on the sea bed.

"All my writing is semi-fic-

tionalized autobiography," Melville-Ross explains. "Seventy-five percent of the incidents did actually happen to me. To avoid the Official Secrets Act, places and dates have been transposed. That's the point of how I write: I have to know it right. I can't bear errors." Only once has he had to consult a library: to check the spelling of a Japanese ship.

The momentum has been sustained for six years. The problem now, he knows, is how to gear the process upwards, how to move from successful writer, with 100,000 loans from public libraries last year and steady paperback sales, to bestselling star, the books turned into Hollywood movies. More immediately, though, is the awkward question of what direction to literal an interpreter of fact into fiction should take.

"A cloak and dagger trilogy, a submarine quartet" (he is at work on a sequel to *Shadow*) – even I don't think I can keep writing "Up the periscope" much longer. The oil business as I knew it – deals over extraction rights with Arab rulers – is not a very gripping background. So where do I go? Doubtfully, he adds: "It might be fun to let my hair down. Imagine something. But I should feel wicked doing it."

Concerts
Exquisite traceryRPO/Kasprzyk
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Interesting: a much bigger crowd – it looked practically a sell-out – for the RPO's Prokofiev, Chopin and Stravinsky on Sunday than for the GLC's own eminently safe, heavily publicized programme of English classics the previous evening. Perhaps the attraction was Krystian Zimerman playing Chopin's Second Piano Concerto: his restrained aristocratic playing has proved both alluring and musical on record, but in the concert hall I found it curiously pale.

The touch was always delicate, the sounds ineffably beautiful, the decorations strung out like pearls – but I am sure there is more toughness to Chopin than this. It ought to be possible to make the lines sing as Zimerman does, without ignoring quite so many of the sforzandos and fortes, without reducing inner parts to a murmur and stretching out the rhythms so that all impetus disappears. Only in the central, impassioned unisons of the slow movement did he really create tension; the rest was exquisite tracery.

Perhaps the sense of rhythms

Jorge Bolet
Barbican

Subtle colours that were more a question of the balance between Jorge Bolet's hands than of separate accents on Sunday reminded one that serious performances of Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata are rare. This was true not only of the overly famous first movement but also of the finale. However one expected speed and weight, but not a resolute clarity which, in the event, suggested the pianos of the composer's own day without any sacrifice of present realities.

This performance, romantic in both its individuality and independence from settled conventions of Beethoven interpretation, was an apt prelude to an evening of Chopin and Liszt. Chopin's *Barcarole* was at first understated. Then, in a fascinating display of gradualism, the watercolours turned into oils. After this ultimate expression of the nocturnal side of Chopin's world a selection of

his *Etudes* was particularly bracing. Even here, though, our pianist showed himself a master of the unexpected, beginning with Op 25 No 1, which is essentially a play of colours. With Op 10 No 3 it was back to the nocturnal world, although not before Op 25 No 2 had interposed its gossamer web. Then Mr Bolet again cheated our assumptions by playing not the expected C sharp minor Etude, Op 10 No 4, but the following G flat piece. All these, and others, were done with a long-matured mastery which at some points seemed to offer sophisticated commentaries on the works rather than the works themselves.

After an account of Chopin's Ballade No 1 that was as remarkable for its coolly judged proportions as for its poetic fire, came Liszt's Ballade No 2. Even less easy to forget, however, will be the spiritual insight of the "Benediction de Dieu dans la Solitude", which took us beyond piano playing, almost beyond music.

Nicholas Kenyon

London debuts
Spacious poetic sense

Philip Thompson, a young Canadian pianist, set himself an enormous challenge – with a virtuosic programme of Scarlatti, Chopin, Ravel and Liszt. But his fingers found the notes with seemingly minimal effort, so that the maturity of his musicianship was allowed to emerge as the dominating feature. Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit*, for example, was played with a spacious sense of poetry. All those technical fireworks glowed with the gentleness of stars, so that the mischief of "Scarbo" was puckish rather than frantic and the sinister "Le Gibet" resonated in a frightening infinity.

Mr Thompson did equally magical things with Liszt's brief, mysterious "In festo transfigurationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi", never allowing the strange harmonies here the warmth that had pervaded his earlier Chopin group. Liszt's

"Pensées des morts" and "Funérailles" were both aptly grave and magnificent, while the pianist clearly relished the soaring cantabile of the same composer's transcription of Schumann's "Widmung".

The American violinist Charles Libove, who was accompanied by his wife, Nina Lugovoy, is an accomplished artist whose approach is unrelentingly resolute. His reading of Beethoven's stormy C minor Sonata, Op 30 No 2, was peppered with extravagances, but nevertheless his tone is rich and his vibrato alluringly generous, perhaps too much so for Copland's bland Sonata of 1943. Dohnányi's C sharp Sonata, Op 21, also came across as merely workaday music, though again the fault did not lie with the performers.

Stephen Pettitt

Royal
Opera
HouseThe
Royal
Ballet

Rhapsody

A brilliant trinity of wit, virtuosity and lyricism set to Rachmaninov's popular Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini.

Enigma Variations

Aston's affectionate response to Elgar's most popular score.

Les Noces

Nijinska's masterpiece – set to a brilliant Stravinsky score.

March 15, 16, 24, April 4, 18 at 7.30pm

La Bayadère

A breathtaking display of classical dance.

Midsummer

A lyrical work by Richard Alston set to Michael Tippett's 'Fanny Hill'.

Elite Syncopations

A high spirited romp that brilliantly captures the vitality of the ragtime era.

March 28, 31, April 26, 28 at 7.30pm

Tickets £4-£19

Reservations 01-240 1066/1911

Access/Visa welcome

*Covent Garden Press sponsored by Midland Bank

Rhapsody: Anthony Dowling. Fanny Hill: Frances Ford.

La Bayadère: Anthony Dowling. Fanny Hill: Frances Ford.

Rhapsody: Anthony Dowling. Fanny Hill: Frances Ford.

Rhapsody: Anthony Dowling. Fanny Hill: Frances Ford.

Rhapsody: Anthony Dowling. Fanny Hill: Frances Ford.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 12. Dealings End March 23. 5 Contango Day, March 26. Settlement Day, April 2.

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	83.43 (83.14)
FIXED INTEREST	87.28 (87.14)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	844.1 (840.9)
GOLD MINES	- 897.9 (711.7)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.36% (4.36%)
EARNINGS YIELD	9.36% (9.42%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.93 (12.84)
P.E. RATIO (LIVE)	12.13 (12.08)
FTSE	1063.6 (1060.1)

High 1085.2 Low 1059.1

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Barclays opens the doors of the City supermarket

The pace of change in the City has suddenly moved up a couple of gears. After some timely prodding last week by the Governor of the Bank of England, deals and promises of deals have come tumbling on top of one another.

Barclays Bank yesterday confirmed that it wanted to buy 75 per cent stakes in both Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt, the biggest stock jobber in the Stock Exchange, and de Zoete and Bevan, one of the biggest and most influential stockbroking firms. Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank in which Midland Bank has a 40 per cent holding, agreed that it is in talks with W Greenwell, another major stockbroker with an especially strong position in the gilt-edged market. The era of the City conglomerate is dawning fast.

Elsewhere in the City, Mills and Allen International whose interests include both advertising and money broking, disclosed that it has a 7.9 per cent stake, worth some £5m, in Hogg Robinson, a leading Lloyd's insurance broking group. And, as we report on this page, Clive Discount, one of the charmed circle of discount houses, intends to apply for membership of the Stock Exchange in order to job in government stock.

But it is the Barclays deal which will affect attitudes towards the marketing of financial services most profoundly. After some tentative moves by other banks, Barclays has boldly laid down a blueprint for others to follow.

Yesterday's announcement is designed partly to put down a guideline for the discussion paper which the Stock Exchange is to publish in the next few weeks. It makes the point that strong forces, both in and outside the market, are battering against the Stock Exchange rule limiting "outsiders" to a maximum of 29.9 per cent of the equity in Stock Exchange firms. It is also an unambiguous call for outsiders to be allowed to buy majority holdings in more than one member firm. Others have hinted as much: Barclays has banged the request on the table.

Change of rules

The other clearing banks are bound to follow suit: they normally do as none feels it can afford to be left behind. Not least, they will want to echo Barclays' ambition to operate a US-style discount brokerage business through their branches. Barclays already promises to plug all its customers into the stock market through a network of electronic screens and two-way key-boards at its high street branches.

That intention will not be lost on others, as yet further away from the City. If the banks are going to start retail stockbroking chains, then the big retailers must reckon they too have a chance of making a success out of similar ventures. It would fit in very neatly with Harrods, which already has a deposit-taking licence and exactly the right clientele. A model of course already exists in the United States in the formidable shape of Sears Roebuck.

A chain of in-house brokers' desks could work throughout the House of Fraser group not merely at Harrods. Debenhams, too, has a finance arm (Welbeck). Searns, owner of Selfridges and the Lewis's stores, is another possible buyer of a stockbroking business. It hasoney-handling experience through William Hill betting shops. And, for that matter there could be room for a group like Ladbroke. So far, retailers have doubted whether there would be sufficient

Leading firms still uncommitted in the City jigsaw

Stockbrokers	Stockjobbers
Buckmaster & Moore	Pinchin Denny
James Capel	S Jenkins
Capel-Cure Myers	H Rattle
Cazenove	
Fielding	
Newson-Smith	
Greenfield and	
Colegrave	
Grieverson, Grant	
Laing & Cruickshank	
Laurence Prust	
Laurie Milbank	
L. Messel	
Mullens	
Panmure Gordon	
Phillips & Drew	
Savory Millin	
Scott Giff Hancock	
Scrimgeour	
Kemp-Ges	
Shepards & Chase	
Simon & Coates	
Wood Mackenzie	
Commercial banks	Merchant banks
Bank of Scotland	Baring Brothers
Lloyds	Robert Fleming
Royal Bank of Scotland	Guinness Mahon
Standard Charters	Hambros
	Hill Samuel
	Kleinwort Benson
	Lazard Brothers
	Morgan Grenfell
	Rea Brothers
	Schroder Wagg
	Singer & Friedlander

demand; Barclays' ambition suggests that the demand could be stimulated

Sir Timothy Bavan, the chairman of Barclays, made it clear yesterday that the bank's initiatives were just the start. The links with Wedd and de Zoete "will form the core and basis for development of a powerful new international securities company", he said. Only local law, notably the American Glass-Steagall Act, stands in the way of a global one-stop finance house.

This reasoning from an international bank like Barclays must focus attention on those firms which have not as yet revealed, or have been in merger talks. As the table shows, it is becoming a quite exclusive list.

Among the banks, the most illustrious name on the list is Lloyds, the only one of the big four clearers apparently without at least a putative partner. Lloyds says only that it has put on record its intention to expand into financial services. Its corporate dignity surely demands that it must form a stock market connection before long, while there is still a reasonable range of distinguished names to choose from.

The obvious shortage now lies in the choice of uncommitted jobbers, much sought-after for their market-making ability. The other source of such ability is the discount market. But, as Barclays was quick to point out yesterday, there are grave inhibitions that make it difficult for a clearing bank to buy a significant interest in a discount house. Such a move would implicitly force a change in the rules by which the Bank of England uses the discount market, and possibly in the thinking that has persuaded the Bank to foster the market, indeed to keep it in existence.

However, change has a habit of gathering its own momentum, and that could include a change in the rules of several City markets. "At the moment we are playing cricket, but it may be that we are going to have to learn how to play baseball," said Sir Timothy. The traditional baseball players - the big US securities houses like Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs - will have observed that they will face much more formidable competition when they eventually gain their entry tickets to the London Stock Exchange. And that is just as Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, intends.

Clive Discount moves into gilt-edged jobbing

By Christopher Dunn

Clive Discount, one of the most aggressive traders in short-dated gilts among the discount houses, has started jobbing in selective Government stocks. Mr Nick Chamberlain, the group's chairman and chief executive, said yesterday.

The move, a parallel development to recently banking-stockbroker link-ups like Wedd-Barclays and Greenwell-Midland, should lead to an application for Stock Exchange membership within the next year or so, and seems bound to accelerate the push towards dual capacity in City trading.

Mr Chamberlain also revealed that Clive had been talking to a number of larger institutions to establish access, if necessary to larger credit lines than its current capital base permits. A deal in the short to medium term could not be ruled out.

Clive began jobbing in gilt-edged stocks a month ago. Appropriately, the new venture started on St Valentine's Day, the house has started cautiously

and is making two-way prices in only three ultra-short stocks - Exchequer 14 per cent, 1984, Treasury 12 per cent, 1984, and Treasury 15 per cent, 1985, which are known as interest-rate stocks in the market.

But according to Mr Tony Gibson, Clive's investment director who leads the jobbing team, the discount house turned over roughly £250m in the first fortnight.

"We have started cautiously but volume has been excellent," he said.

Mr Chamberlain stated that no hostility from existing jobbers in gilts had been seen. The new venture also has Bank of England blessing, with the authorities taking a close interest in the whole experiment.

As soon as Clive feels it has sufficient expertise, it plans to extend the range of stocks in which it jobs.

"We see this as a natural extension to our business as market makers in bills and CD's, and it also fits in well



Nick Chamberlain: talking of bigger credit lines

with our growing market share, believed to be more than 5 per cent in total short-dated gilts business," said Mr Chamberlain.

"As part of our overall plan we also aim to establish direct links with institutions outside the market."

The move towards Stock Exchange membership followed naturally from the new venture since, under the existing dealing

structure, every bargain with a broker had to be booked through the jobbing system. Stock Exchange membership would eliminate this problem, as well as providing Clive with possible access to tap stocks on offer by the Government Broker.

The move towards membership of the Stock Exchange will leave Clive in a curiously hybrid position, since the house has no plans to leave the London Discount Market Association which, among other roles, undertakes to cover the Government's weekly issue of Treasury bills.

Clive Discount announced profits after transfers to hidden reserves, of £1.85m (£1.1m). Under Bank of England regulations it is allowed to hold stock up to 40 times its capital base, which last year was worth £8.1m according to published figures, which take no account of hidden reserves.

A full-scale move into short-gilt jobbing might require a substantial injection of capital, since daily turnover in short-dated gilts is currently running at some £450m.

Recovery by dollar

The dollar recovered further ground on foreign exchange markets yesterday, closing 2.65 pence higher at DM 2.6055. Dealers said the US currency was also helped by hopes of action to reduce the US budget deficit.

Sterling, still unsettled by the uncertainty over British interest rates, was pulled higher by the dollar. Although it closed 80 points down at \$1.4525, it made progress elsewhere, finishing 0.2 up at 81.0 against a basket of leading currencies.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1063.6 up 3.5	(High: 1065.2, Low: 1058.8)
Berlin: 24.603	
FT All Share: 503.64 up 2.29	
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1142.17 up 2.41	
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,086.54 up 37.90	
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 10,877.4 down 6.68	
Amsterdam: 169.4 down 0.3	
Sydney: AO Index 719.1 down 0.2	
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 998.8 down 13.3	
Brussels: General Index 142.69 down 0.12	
Paris: CAC Index 159.9 down 1.2	
Zurich: SKA General 300.50 down 2.50	

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4525 down 80pts
Index 81.0 up 0.2
DM 2.6055 up 0.0150
FF 11.6450 up 0.0325
Yen 327.25 down 0.25
Dollar Index 126.4 up 0.8
DM 2.6055 up 0.0265

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4535
Dollar DM 2.6060
INTERNATIONAL
ECU DM 590.82
SDR 20.730200

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8% - 9%
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9 - 8%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/8 - 10 1/16
3 month DM 5 1/8 - 5 1/16
3 month FF 15 1/8 - 15 1/16
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/8
Treasury long bond 97 1/32 - 97 1/16
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 8 to March 6, 1984 inclusive: 9.373 per cent.

Abbey to be run by industrialist

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Abbey National is appointing an outsider from industry as its new chief executive. Mr Peter Birch, managing director of Gillette UK, the cosmetics and razor blades company, will take over as chief general manager of Britain's second biggest building society on April 19.

He succeeds Mr Clive Thornton who left last year to become chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers.

Mr Birch's appointment comes as a surprise because the top executives in building societies are usually appointed from within. One previous exception is Mr Brian Holmes, chief executive of National & Provincial but he had experience in the financial world at Gresham Trust.

Mr Birch, who has been managing director of Gillette UK since 1981, worked abroad for a number of years for Gillette and has travelled widely. His career has been in marketing and general management.

He said yesterday that he would like to see building societies offering a total package for homebuyers including surveys, conveyancing and insurance and perhaps also lending money for fixtures and fittings.

He said there were similarities between marketing consumer products and financial products and believed he had been chosen by Abbey National because it wanted someone with experience of fast-moving consumer goods.

His predecessor, Mr Thornton, was a vociferous spokesman for Abbey National and considered by many to be a maverick within the movement. Mr Birch said that Abbey National had been one of the innovators and "looking to the future it will have to be even more innovative."

Shop sales rise but upward trend slips

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Business in the shops staged a modest recovery last month after a steep fall in January when trade was hit by bad weather.

Retail sales rose by just over 1 per cent to an index of 108.9 (1980-100), 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to provisional estimates by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Trade between December and February was 0.5 per cent lower than in the previous three months, the first significant interruption to the rising trend of consumer spending in nearly two years.

But business was still 4 per cent up on 12 months earlier and most forecasters - including the Treasury which publishes its Budget predictions today - expect the buying spree to continue, though at a more relaxed pace than last year.

Less reassuring signals, in view of the Chancellor's goal of reducing inflation below the present 5 per cent, came yesterday from industry. Separate Trade and Industry figures show that prices charged by

Shell likely to win China deal

By John Lawless

Tests by Shell during the past year in the Shandong province of China have revealed substantial reserves of high quality coal and are likely to lead to a \$400m (£275.8m) joint venture.

The trials have shown that "export quality" coal came extracted from what has already been designated as Jining No. 2 Mine by the Chinese. This result is crucially important to Shell because, if it goes into a 50:50 joint venture with the China National Coal Development Corporation, it will be responsible for selling half the mine's output overseas.

The coal project and other energy-related deals were discussed in China by Mr Paul Channon, the Minister of Trade, who returned from a Far East tour yesterday.

More important to the British manufacturers who have held back from investing in China's new industrialization programme, Mr Channon said that he had now signed an investment protection agreement - with a double taxation agreement likely to follow.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mobil bids \$5.7bn for Superior

Mobil, America's second largest oil company, has made a \$5.7 billion agreed bid at \$45 a share, for Superior Oil in the latest corporate oil takeover on Wall Street.

The move is the third major deal in less than four weeks, after the proposed \$13.4 billion Social-Gulf merger and Texaco's \$10 billion takeover of Getty. Superior shares traded at only \$39 yesterday on fears of anti-trust action.



Mr Derek Hunt 44, (above) the managing director of the MFI furniture group, is to succeed Mr Arthur Southon, 63, the company's chairman and co-founder, in September. Mr Hunt will be chairman and managing director.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$397.50 pm \$395.75
close \$397.50 (£273.75 - 274.25)
New York (latest): \$398.25
Sovereigns (per coin):
\$409.41 (£282.64.75)
Sovereigns (new):
\$93.94 (£64.64.75)
*Excludes VAT

Sharpe faces the Octopus embrace

By Jeremy Warner

The Octopus Publishing Group created by Mr Paul Hamlyn is likely to make full cash-and-shares takeover bid tomorrow for W. N. Sharpe, the Bradford-based greetings cards group, after trying in vain to meet the company's directors. But the value of the bid will almost certainly disappoint the stock market.

Octopus announced last week that it had acquired options on 13.45 per cent of Sharpe's shares and wanted to discuss a bid worth 390p a share, or £28m in total. Since then all attempts by Octopus to set up a meeting have been turned down. A spokesman for Sharpe's merchant bank adviser, Kleinwort Benson, said there was nothing to discuss.

Sharpe's ordinary share price has leapt to 495p since last week's announcement. However, Octopus is likely to pitch its first bid significantly lower.

Mr Roger Seelig of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advising Octopus, has said he would be seeking substantially more institutional support before moving to a full bid.

Several large institutional shareholders, including Sun Alliance, have already defected to the Octopus side by granting options and a significant number of others are expected to join them in granting Octopus the right to buy their shareholdings by tomorrow.

One member of this group of dissatisfied shareholders said:

Rise would be useless for poor, says report

Higher tax thresholds attacked

By Our Economics Correspondent

The fears of many Conservative MPs that today's Budget will have little to offer the less affluent are likely to be intensified by new calculations published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

These show that raising the thresholds at which people start to pay tax is "almost completely useless" as a way of tackling the poverty and unemployment traps faced by the low-paid.

Families caught in the poverty trap lose most, or even all, of any extra earnings in tax and lost benefits. The unemployment trap affects families which are as well-off, or nearly as well off, on the dole as in work.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has placed great emphasis on the need to raise tax thresholds to help those on low

Who would benefit from an increase in tax thresholds?	Percentage	Numbers (millions)
Pensioners	43%	65
Juveniles	21%	32
Married women	28%	42
Others	8%	12

incomes. He is widely expected to increase them by 3 to 5 per cent more than the rate of inflation, and will present the move as a counter to tax cuts on investment income and other reforms which will primarily benefit the wealthy.

But according to Mr John Kay, IFS director, even a rise in tax thresholds of 30 per cent - far beyond what the Chancellor is contemplating - would make virtually no impact on the twin traps.

This is partly because higher

thresholds give greater benefit to those who still pay tax, and partly because relatively few - less than 10 per cent - of the 1.5 million people who would be taken out of the tax net are heads of households. Almost half are pensioners and most of the others are married women or youngsters - generally in households with more than one earner. Consequently, people with low earnings are not necessarily poor, Mr Kay points out.

"Any Chancellor who rises on Budget Day and claims that by increasing income tax allowances he has made significant inroads into the poverty and unemployment traps, or started to sort out the nonsensical interactions between the tax and benefit systems, is simply talking ill-informed nonsense," says Mr Kay, who favours reform of the benefit system.

البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود

Saudi International Bank

AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from Consolidated Accounts at 31 December 1983

	1983 £'000	1982 £'000
Share Capital and Reserves	99,906	77,306
Subordinated Loans from Shareholders	54,425	49,481
Total Capital Funds	154,331	126,787
Deposit Liabilities	2,518,669	2,324,746
Loans	1,215,348	1,045,312
Total Assets	2,772,845	2,531,748
Profit before Taxation	20,289	15,282
Profit attributable to Shareholders	11,350	9,430

Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Riyad Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank A.G., National Westminster Bank PLC and Union Bank of Switzerland.

99 Bishopsgate London EC2M 3TB. Telephone 01-638 2323. Telex 88122612.

oolworth
supplier
jects bid

Steetley soars after bid battle

By Jeremy Warner

If Hepworth Ceramic had been allowed by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to renew its takeover bid for Steetley, it would almost certainly have been unable to afford the Nottinghamshire building materials group.

As it was, the commission barred Hepworth from bidding. But Steetley need not have worried too much about the outcome, reported a couple of weeks ago. Full-year figures issued yesterday confirmed a dramatic recovery in its fortunes and put its share price well beyond the reach of Hepworth and most other companies.

Pre-tax profits were up from £4.4m to £21.2m. The dividend - cut in 1982 to 7p - has been restored to former levels with the recommendation of a 7p final lifting the total for the year to 11p.

And there was more in the group's catalogue of good news yesterday. Net borrowings have been cut by £25m to £39m, reducing the gearing ratio to 25 per cent and better results from almost all the group's bricks to aggregates spread of activities are expected this year. The shares rose 17p to 296p.

Having disposed of the Australian business, the group is now heavily dependent on the British construction industry. Prospects here are good in the medium term. The aggregate and ready-mix concrete business could receive a big boost from a Ministry of Defence contract in the Midlands that the group is tendering for.

£20.3m Saudi bank profit

Saudi International Bank, the London consortium bank half-owned by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Sama), pushed up pre-tax profits by one third to £20.3m last year. After a higher tax charge, up from £5.85m to £8.94m, reflecting tougher rules on tax-spared ending overseas, attributable profits show a more modest gain of 20 per cent to £11.3m.

The fall in dollar interest rates last year helped Saudi international push up net interest income by 32 per cent and this was the main impetus behind higher profits. Although the bank has made no specific debt charge-offs in the past three years, provisions for loan losses remain historically high at £4.5m compared with £4.7m the previous year.

Ian Griffiths counts the corporate cost of the loss of tax loopholes

Blind man's buff takes over in the Revenue avoidance game



Chris Peadar

If 1971 is remembered, it might be for the collapse of Rolls-Royce. Mrs Margaret Thatcher's decision to save £9m by putting an end to free school milk or possibly as the year when the People's Republic of China made its first appearance at the United Nations Security Council.

Mr George Dawson remembers 1971 because it was the year he entered into a complex series of transactions designed to defer a capital gains tax charge.

Thirteen years and several court cases later, the House of Lords ruled that the tax inspector suing Mr Dawson was right. The scheme had no business purpose other than the deferment of tax and, therefore, could not be allowed. The case of *Furniss v Dawson* was finally laid to rest.

The decision was the latest in a series which has changed the face of tax planning and encouraged the Inland Revenue's anti-avoidance crusade, inspired by the tax avoidance schemes devised and marketed to great effect by the Rossminster group of companies in the 1970s.

Loopholes have been closed and the legality of schemes pursued in the courts. This led to the decision in the *Ramsay* case which enshrined the principle of the substance of a transaction taking preference to its form, effectively putting an end to the Rossminster style of artificial tax schemes.

The decision in *Furniss v Dawson*, however, has wider implications for most large companies obliged by the nature of their operations to carry out complex, but commercially based, tax planning. The legality of many tax-efficient schemes is now brought into question.

The decision has thrown the company tax planning world into turmoil leaving accountants afraid to act.

The wording of Lord Brightman's judgment in *Furniss v Dawson* appears to have widened the scope for the Inland Revenue to clamp down on tax avoidance schemes. Apparently, even a scheme with a legitimate commercial end may still be caught if it includes a step which has no commercial purpose other than the avoidance of a liability to tax to no business effect.

It is this distinction between

business purpose and business effect which has posed the problem. The difficulties for tax planners have been compounded by the Inland Revenue's reluctance to give guidance on how the *Furniss v Dawson* decision will be applied.

Mr Dawson's scheme sought to take advantage of the relief afforded to company amalgamations by exchanging shares in two family companies for shares in an investment company incorporated in the Isle of Man which produced neither a gain nor a loss.

It failed because of the inserted step which had no business purpose. Tax planners are concerned about which other types of scheme might also be invalid.

It is a situation in which the Inland Revenue is revelling. One tax accountant with a large company visited Somerset House in London shortly after the *Furniss v Dawson* judgment and reported that, while the taxmen said the decision would have no great impact on companies, their assessment

was delivered with a broad grin. For the time being the Inland Revenue is happy for tax accountants and lawyers to sweat. But it knows that some guidance will be needed.

Mr Philip Hardman, tax partner with the accountants Thornton Baker, is concerned that without that guidance companies are going to suffer. He said: "Businesses need to know what they can and cannot do. At the moment, a number of transactions which a group would undertake previously as sound commercial propositions are under a cloud."

"If a company is going to carry out a transaction, it needs to know what the tax bill is going to be. After *Furniss v Dawson*, nobody can tell."

Adam Smith wrote in *The Wealth of Nations*: "The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary." For the present, tax on many likely company transactions is in doubt, though the taxman might say that the tax is clear enough and only attempts to avoid it create uncertainty.

Some of the most common transactions used by companies to minimize their tax bills are connected with utilization of capital losses. These schemes now look vulnerable. The problem centres on the curious tax anomaly which

prevents capital losses being relieved between different companies in a group. A capital loss can only be offset against a gain made in the same company.

To overcome this, it has long been the practice of groups of companies to transfer an asset into the ownership of a subsidiary with capital losses just before it is sold. The Inland Revenue has always turned a blind eye to this.

Whether its attitude will change now is uncertain, but more sophisticated capital loss schemes may not escape.

The Inland Revenue has already warned one firm of chartered accountants against advising clients to pursue a capital loss scheme which involved the purchase of a company with a capital loss in order to offset a gain.

Such changes will no doubt encourage the Institute of Directors in its campaign for a legal market in unused tax allowances.

Other schemes which could be at risk include the hiring off of assets into another subsidiary when a business is being sold in order to protect tax losses and avoid a clawback of stock relief. Also, when a loss-making trade is about to cease but there are assets which will produce gains, these can be sold to an associate company before cessation and the gains set against losses. This is done because after cessation of trading the losses cannot be carried forward.

To reduce the uncertainty, Mr Hardman advocates that an independent tribunal be set up to assess the acceptability of schemes. He says: "The tribunal should consist of Inland Revenue representatives, accountants and members of the business community. They could make instant decisions to reduce the uncertainty and make life easier for everybody."

Mr Hardman may be closer than Mr Hardman thinks, though its form might be different. There is speculation that the Inland Revenue will be given wide-ranging powers to make its own rulings on the acceptability of tax avoidance schemes. This would end the uncertainty but the Inland Revenue is unlikely to draw too heavily on outside advice.

The United States has had a tax-ruling system for some time. Taxpayers can ask for a ruling on any scheme or transaction under consideration. If the scheme is properly described and carried out as suggested, the ruling becomes binding. This is standard procedure but it is time-consuming because a ruling will normally take six months. It is also labour intensive to administer and that would not appeal to a cost-conscious Government.

If a formal system is not introduced, the Inland Revenue would be free to use *Furniss v Dawson* against would-be tax avoiders.

Base Lending Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Bank of America	10.75%
Consolidated Crs	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Net Estimator	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

7 day deposit on terms of tender £10,000, 9%, £10,000 up to £20,000, 9%, £20,000 and over, 7.5%.

Wolseley - Hughes profits jump

On turnover up by 23 per cent to £209.29m, pretax profits of Wolseley-Hughes, based at Droitwich, Worcestershire, expanded by 46 per cent to £10.64m in the half-year to January 31, 1984.

Earnings per share climbed from 20.86p to 29.86p and the interim dividend is being raised from 5.08p to 5.35p net a share. Mr Jeremy Lancaster, the chairman, reports that all divisions increased their profits. Subject to any significant changes in today's Budget, the board expects the pattern of trade to continue for the rest of the current year.

This group distributes various products in Britain and the United States. It is also in agricultural machinery, engineering, plastics and footwear.

In brief

● **METALBOX**: Pretax profit for 1983, £2.03m (£1.64m). Turnover £24.54m (£21.09m). The total net dividend is going up from the equivalent of 2.07p to 2.27p a share. For the fifteenth year running there is a scrip issue, on a one-for-ten basis.

● **CREST NICHOLSON** has acquired the business and assets of All-Pro Turf, a supplier of artificial sports surfaces, based on Oklahoma City, US, for \$775,000 (about £331,000) in cash.

● **GRANADA GROUP**: Mr Alex Bernstein, the chairman, told the annual meeting that profits in the first four months of the current year were significantly better than the similar period last year.

● **A & G SECURITY ELECTRONICS**: Half-year to January 31, 1984. Turnover £1.9m (£933,000). Pretax profit £437,000 (£246,000). Interim payment, net, 0.95p (0.825p).

APPOINTMENTS

Chapman Industries: Mr Philip Walker, chairman for 12 years, retires from the board on March 31. Mr Peter Davies, deputy chairman, will succeed him.

The John Lewis Partnership: Mr John Sadler, finance director, also becomes deputy chairman from April 23.

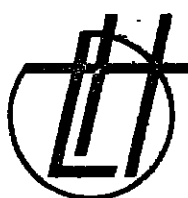
Wallis Bond: Mr Eric Greenough will be appointed executive chairman at the next board meeting. Mr Jan Donohoe, managing director, will remain in that position and Mr Alan Bond will retire as chairman, but will continue as a director.

Unigate: Mr Stephen Crompton becomes group treasurer from June 25, succeeding Mr John Worsley, who became finance and administration director of Unigate Dairy Holdings in January.

Wall's Meat Company: Mr Roy Goldsmith becomes managing director from May 15.

CSC UK Computer Services Co: Mr David Markby has been made deputy managing director.

Touche Ross & Co Management Consultants: Mr Julian Bagwell (London) and Mr John Hadden (Manchester) have been appointed associates of the management consultancy.



Link House Publications PLC

HALF-YEAR TO DECEMBER 31, 1983

Continued profit growth

- * Pre-tax profits up 14% to £3.7 million
- * Interim dividend increased 11% to 5.0p
- * Further increase in profits from Advertising Periodicals Division and improved results from both Magazines and Books Divisions
- * Positive signs of worthwhile improvement in second half-year

Robert Rogers House, New Orchard, Poole, Dorset BH15 1LU.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

W. R. Grace Overseas Development Corporation

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of April 1, 1966 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$750,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on April 1, 1984 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

00 15 16 17 18 22 23 24 34 75 76 80 86

Also Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the following serial numbers:

451 1251 2551 4051 5351 6651 7951 9251 10551 11851 12551 13651 14251
151 1251 2551 4051 5351 6651 7951 9251 10551 11851 12551 13651 14251

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due October 1, 1984 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam; Credito Italiano in Milan; and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg. Coupons due April 1, 1984 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after April 1, 1984 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

The current conversion price of the Debentures is \$57.32 per share of Common Stock of W. R. Grace & Co. The right to convert the Debentures called for redemption shall expire at the close of business on March 22, 1984.

W. R. GRACE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Dated: March 1, 1984

Scottish Life Investments

INSURANCE FUNDS

Fund	1984	1983
Managed	95.1	100.1
Property	95.1	100.1
UK Equity	95.1	100.1
America	95.1	100.1
Pacific	95.1	100.1
Europe	95.1	100.1
International	95.1	100.1
Fixed Interest	95.1	100.1
Index Linked	95.1	100.1
Deposit	95.1	100.1
Gross	95.1	100.1
Net Managed	95.1	100.1
Net Property	95.1	100.1
Net UK Equity	95.1	100.1
Net America	95.1	100.1
Net Pacific	95.1	100.1
Net Europe	95.1	100.1
Net Int'l	95.1	100.1
Net Fixed Int	95.1	100.1
Net Index Link	95.1	100.1
Net Deposit	95.1	100.1

Scottish Life
19 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh
Telephone: 031-225 2211

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange



CPS Computer Group plc

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 No. 482077

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	Ordinary shares of 20p each	Issued fully paid
£5,080,000		£4,400,000

In connection with a Placing by L. Messel & Co. of 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of 20p each at 67p per share, the Council of The Stock Exchange has granted permission to deal in the whole of the issued share capital of CPS Computer Group plc in the Unlisted Securities Market. A proportion of the shares placed has been made available to the public through the market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for the Ordinary shares to be admitted or readmitted to listing.

The nationwide business of this Warwick-based Company is the sale of IBM computer equipment, the distribution of add-on equipment for the IBM Personal Computer and the provision of related services.

Particulars relating to CPS Computer Group plc are available in the Extra Statistical Services and copies of the placing document may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (bank holidays and Saturdays excepted) up to and including 28th March, 1984 from:

L. Messel & Co.,
Winchester House,
100, Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HX.

13th March, 1984

IMI 1983 Results

Year ended 31 December 1982	£'000	Year ended 31 December 1983	£'000
632,639	Turnover	676,340	
33,382	Trading Profit	41,631	
5,046	Income from investments and interest received	4,640	
(16,821)	Interest payable	(14,721)	
21,607	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	31,550	
(8,087)	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(11,650)	
12,662	Profit applicable to shareholders of IMI plc before extraordinary items	19,433	
(1,915)	Extraordinary loss after taxation	(10,342)	
9,404	Dividends	10,750	

Notes
1. The analysis of turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation by class of business is as follows:-

1982	Turnover	Profit	1983	Turnover	Profit
	£m	£m		£m	£m
151	5.6	Building products	155	7.5	
76	2.2	Heat exchange	79	2.5	
61	1.7	Fluid power	62	4.9	
41	3.8	Special purpose valves	36	4.1	
73	4.6	General engineering and sundry trading	70	2.6	
208	0.7	Refined and wrought metals	243	2.6	
64	4.3	Drinks dispense	98	9.8	
674	22.9	Corporate finance and administration costs	743	34.0	
(41)	(1.3)	Intra-group sales	(67)	(2.4)	
633	21.6		676	31.6	

2. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation includes the effect of fluctuations in the price of copper on the book value of unsold refined and wrought metal stocks - 1983 profit of £1,012,000 (1982: loss £340,000) - together with the profit on realisation of the 1982 base stocks of a subsidiary amounting to £1,053,000 (1982: nil).

3. Provision has been made for the payment of a bonus of £0.8 million (1982: £0.6 million) to employees participating in the IMI employees' profit-sharing scheme.

4. Extraordinary items consist of losses on disposal of businesses and closure of activities.

Dividends
The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.5p per Ordinary Share, payable on 18 May 1984 to shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 19 April 1984, which will absorb £6,719,000 (1982: £5,373,000). Together with the interim dividend of 1.5p per share paid on 24 October 1983, this makes a total of 4.0p per share (1982: 3.5p per share).

Brief Review of Activities
Turnover and pre-tax profits were respectively 7% and 46% up on last year's figures. UK sales at £376 million were 10% higher and sales by overseas companies of £204 million were 8½% higher but exports from the UK were 6% lower, largely as a result of withdrawal from unprofitable product and market sectors.

Redundancy and reorganisation costs borne above the line amounted to £5.1 million. An extraordinary loss of £10.3 million arose from the sale of the rod and wire business in September 1983 and two small rolling companies in March 1984, and from discontinuation of other activities.

Fluid power and drinks dispense were major sources of profit improvement. Progress was also made in metal refining, copper tube and cylinders, special purpose valves, air conditioning and sporting ammunition. Demand for titanium remained low and results were disappointing.

The 1983 figures have been abridged from the audited group accounts for the year which will be posted to shareholders on 11 April. The figures for 1982 have been abridged from audited accounts for that year which have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

BUILDING PRODUCTS · HEAT EXCHANGE · DRINKS DISPENSE · FLUID POWER
SPECIAL-PURPOSE VALVES · GENERAL ENGINEERING · REFINED & WROUGHT METALS
IMI plc, P.O. Box 216, Witton, Birmingham, B6 7BA.

● The legend of Amdahl

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Magic in a message: Page 25

Slice of the action for Third World

Third World governments and the manufacturers of sophisticated telecommunications equipment have something in common - they must reassess the commercial potential of the underdeveloped nations. That appears to be one of the preliminary findings of a research commission created two years ago by the International Telecommunications Union (an arm of the United Nations) to investigate why poor nations communications lagged behind the developed world and how that situation could be improved.

The collection of the evidence required to ensure that conversion is one of the principal tasks of the commission which will need to provide proof that these countries are as interested in trade as aid and are prepared to help themselves. The commission's report, which is due to be completed and published at the end of this year, is expected to be the blueprint of a strategy that will close the gap between the rich and the poor nations.

Telecommunications has become as vital to the economic development of a nation as finance and energy. Industry cannot flourish and society is unable to benefit from the consequences of sophisticated communications which are particularly visible in the field of education and emergency services.

The United Nations has become increasingly concerned that 1,200 million television sets and telephones are concentrated largely in nine countries. The top nine telephone user list reads USA (80 telephones per 100 population); Sweden (78%), UK (48%), Japan (48%), West Germany (44%), Italy (31%), Hong Kong (30), Spain (24%), Barbados (21%). Those densities are in sharp contrast to Ethiopia which has about 0.2 per cent.

The task facing the ITU commission, led by Sir Donald Maitland, is formidable. He has just returned from meetings in Washington with the World Bank which is investigating how such projects could be financed.

The manufacturers must review the Third World markets and bury their prejudices. Unstable economies, bad debts, corrupt governments and avaricious agents only interested in their commission have all been instrumental in unwinning European telecommunications manufacturers. But the makers of the future are in the Third World and it is in the interest of the developed countries that the backward economies are stimulated so that in time they will be independent prime consumers.

HM The Queen in her Christmas address last year emphasised her concern over the gap between these nations. She said: "In spite of all the progress that has been made, the greatest problem in the world today remains the gap between rich and poor countries and we shall both begin to close this gap until we hear less about nationalism and more about interdependence."

"One of the main aims of the Commonwealth is to make an effective contribution towards redressing the economic balance between nations."

"What we want to see is still more modern technology being used by poorer countries to provide employment and to produce primary products and components, which will be bought in turn by the richer countries at competitive prices."

She had travelled extensively throughout her Commonwealth and seen the poverty herself. Her conclusions are accurate. Concerned by the same findings, the United Nations designated last year World Communications Year during which the

Maitland commission began its investigations.

With headquarters in Geneva, the 17 member commission was spawned in the autumn of 1982 by the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU in Nairobi. The conference, in the name of its 159 member states decided to create the Commission since it had recognised: "The fundamental importance of communications infrastructure as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries."

The Commission remains confident that many under-developed nations are interested in helping themselves, and at least partly financing the technological projects from their own resources. That will require a change of attitude on behalf of some Third World governments and the commer-

wide range of experience and discipline. Sir Donald Maitland recently outlined the Commission's task at a conference at Georgetown University in Washington.

He said: "The role of telecommunications in the process of development, critical though it may be, is only one of the issues the Independent Commission is examining. There is, for instance, the question of technology. Every year new designs of equipment come on to the market which are cheaper and more versatile." He emphasised the need for selecting the correct technology.

The task of the commission is daunting not just because of the complexity of the issues but because telecommunications is an industry, even in the developed nations, which is steeped in politics. Most of the western European nations have their networks controlled by their Posts Telegraphs and Telephones (PTTs) - the telecommunications authorities which are either owned by the governments or are government agencies. Even they are finding it difficult to allow telecommunications to develop unbridled. In the Third World, where telecommunications is as vital to political power as military muscle, that unbridled development gets even more complex.

The developing nations themselves must therefore seriously review their communications policies if the work of the ITU Commission is to be worthwhile.

Said Maitland in Washington: "I have no doubt as to which of the issues the Commission is tackling will prove the most difficult. How is the expansion of telecommunications to be financed?"

"There is a prior question. Why has

THE WEEK

Bill Johnstone

cial practices of some European manufacturers whose provision of cheap finance has been the main reason for some telecommunications contracts being signed. The practice is cynical and often does not provide the proper communications for the country in question.

The comprehensive membership of the Commission in theory will provide the focus of a movement which might change previous practices. Of the 17 members, five are from the western industrialised nations, two from Eastern Europe and ten from developing countries. According to the Commission: "The Members represent every region of the world and have a

Dot-by-dot way of moving documents

FAX is short for facsimile transmission. There are businesses where either documents on paper are too complicated to be easily computerized, or where varying numbers of documents need to be passed from one office to another remote office in a matter of minutes, rather than wait for the post to deliver them the next day - or later.

This need has existed for a long time - the most obvious historical example being the transmission of photographs for newspapers - indeed, the earliest examples of achieving it date back to the middle of the nineteenth century.

The essential requirements are a device to scan a document and encode its contents; they transmit this encoded information to the required location; a device to decode the information and produce a reasonable facsimile of the original.

The transmitter scans the document looking at a large number of "dots" on each horizontal line on the document. For each dot, most devices determine the relative darkness or lightness of the dot, and vary the signal passed to the telephone network.

The quality of the eventual copy will depend to a large extent on how many times the document is "sampled".

These dots are then sent in a predefined sequence to the receiver via the telephone network.

The receiver will "decode" the dots, and then produce a copy (facsimile) of the original document.

There are now a set of

WHAT IS FAX?

By Russell Jones

standards for FAX, and machines fall into three classes. The first two send the information in the way already described, taking from three to six minutes to transmit one A4 document.

Machines are constantly being updated by the addition of new facilities and by using digital transmission the quality and transmission times will continue to improve.

● An occasional series in which Russell Jones explains the meaning of computer devices and peripherals

London festival

The 1984 London Festival of Computing, sponsored by Prism Technology Holdings, is a showcase of the interests, achievements and ambitions of London's growing number of amateur and professional computer users, starting on Wednesday, April 4 and continuing until April 23.

The aim of the festival is to promote, in a practical way, the use of information technology products to those people who can most benefit such as schools and colleges, voluntary organizations, youth groups, businesses, medical establishments, and disabled people.

● Contact: BIPR Ltd, 138-140, Wandour Street, London W1 (Tel: 01-734 3907).

Vienna pops up in Hemel Hempstead

Hemel Hempstead is the unlikely birthplace of one of the first commercial computer systems to be based on Intel's most advanced microprocessor, the iAPX286. Last week saw the launch in Southern France, of the Vienna family of information processing systems by the Canadian based Northern Telecom Data Systems who have opened a design centre and production plant in Hemel Hempstead.

The Vienna range of products is the first to be developed at the centre, which has provided an extra 100 jobs.

In a reorganization and expansion scheme the company also transferred all its manufacturing in the UK to the new 100,000 square foot Hemel Hempstead factory, which is to produce both data systems and telecommunications equipment.

Northern Telecom's president, Edmund B Fitzgerald, said the new series is a family of computing and office information systems designed to address a basic fact of life: constant and accelerating change. It has what is called an open-ended architecture which enables it to accommodate every foreseeable development in technology and standards legislation.

"These days, technology changes so fast that many systems are made obsolete within their first year," he said. Although the 286 chip offers the sort of advanced features usually found on mainframe computers, such as virtual memory management and data protection, computer manufacturers have been slow to adopt it because of feared shortages. Announced about a year ago,



Northern Telecom Data Systems' new European Headquarters at Hemel Hempstead

the 16-bit 286 has only been in production for a few months but, being one of Intel's largest customers, Northern Telecom has persuaded Intel to guarantee suppliers through to 1985 to safeguard its investment.

Installations can range in size from a single intelligent terminal to a worldwide computer network supporting thousands of terminals. Vienna systems can be linked to existing systems, thereby safeguarding users' software investment.

The Vienna series utilises the concept of expandable shared resources computers (SRC), which can be used either singly or in linked groups to handle clusters of terminals and other peripherals.

There are three shared-resources computer systems within the Vienna family, ranging from the A-Form capable of supporting up to six

users, to the C-Form with capacity for 32. All the processors have high-speed communications options with the ability to link up in local area networks, or as part of an IBM mainframe environment, or via public switching services.

Vienna solves a growing problem encountered by organisations that have bought large numbers of personal computers for their staff and discovered that there is no satisfactory way of ensuring that key information on floppy disks gets entered on the central database.

Vienna users can enjoy the use of personal computer software such as spreadsheets, word processing etc., but all information processed can be readily accessed by everyone else, subject to commercial security considerations.

"For too long, the customer has been the victim of techno-

logical innovation, rather than its master and beneficiary. Users have been unable to take advantage of new developments, except at the high cost of discarding their earlier systems," said Edmund Fitzgerald.

Northern Telecom is the largest producer of telecommunications equipment in Canada, a position it has maintained since 1932, when it began as the telephone manufacturing department of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

In the past ten years, it has also become the number two supplier of telecommunications equipment in North America, second only to Western Electric. In addition, it has become a significant supplier of integrated office systems to North American markets and international markets, notably Europe, where it has subsidiaries in most major countries.

Something new in the shop window

● A remarkable new ROM chip for the BBC Micro has brought spectacular visual effects within reach of businesses without professional programmers. The Graphics ROM, developed by Computer Concepts, inventors of the Wordwise chip that has turned some 30,000 BBC micros into word processors, plugs straight into the machine for instant use and costs £28 plus VAT.

It gives the user easy access to multi-coloured, multi-patterned and multi-sized lettering, together with outline and filled shapes, rotation, inversion and animation. Film-style scrolling and three-dimensional effects are easily added, all using simple commands which can be obeyed directly or else built into BASIC programs. This means that changing the message or presentation can take just a few moments.

Any business that is prepared to put its BBC Micro into the shop window can have an up-to-date, eye-catching window display. Computer Concepts has been commissioned by the BBC to provide a window display to promote its chess competition.

Schools, colleges and ITCs will be interested in this ROM's display capabilities and not only for commercial reasons. The Graphics ROM supports Sprites (colour pictures drawn by the user and stored on disc for later use) Films (moving Sprites) and Turd graphics (part of the LOGO system). It even provides an extra screen mode, Mode 8, to add to the complement of eight supplied by Acorn. This gives 16 colour and medium resolution graphics but leaving an extra 10K of RAM for the user.

Two Japanese electronics manufacturers are vying for possession of the world champion electronic chip.

Hitachi claims to have the world's fastest 64K RAM or 64-kilobit static random-access memory chip. This registers an access time of 55 nanoseconds, compared with between 100 and 200 nanoseconds for other 64K SRAMs.

In June NEC Corp is to start sending out samples of a new product which, it is claimed, will register an access time of a mere 40 nanoseconds. One nanosecond is a billionth of a second.

The speedup, NEC says, has been made possible by the adoption of the latest CMOS (complementary metal oxide semiconductor) precision process technology and double-layer instead of single-layer aluminium wiring technology.

● The Royal Observatory in Hong Kong and the Meteorological Bureau in Guangdong, China, have signed an agreement to set up a joint-venture automatic weather station on Huanan Zhou off the Pearl River Estuary about 70 kilometres southeast of Zhuhai. The Guangdong bureau will provide the site and all civil works and the Royal Observatory will provide the meteorological sensors, design and construct a micro-processor-based system and develop the computer software.

These facilities will be used to acquire and process meteorological data at the site and transmit them back to the Royal Observatory. As there is no electricity on the uninhabited island the equipment will be powered by solar energy.

Overseas

International Business Equipment & Computer Show, Singapore, March 13-17
Personal Computer Show, Sydney, Australia, March 14-17
Videoex '84, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, April 16-18



"I think I'll call it a synthesizer"

● The first low-cost (£30) robot will be available within the next few months. Zeaker 2, designed by the grandly named Inter-Galactic Robots, one of the many high-tech companies based in Slingshot, London, will come in kit form, with plug-in modules needing the minimal amount of soldering. It will interface with popular micro and allow the estimated 25 per cent of home micro users (15 million) a cheap and easy entry into the world of robotics.

The company is well advanced with development of a more sophisticated domestic robot, and is seeking suitable funding for this. The Zeaker 2 is a small, four-wheeled robot, in which robotic tractors would move relentlessly up and down fields all day.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

● Silicon Shakespeare is the latest venture by Penguin Books, which has just launched its Study Software label. The first titles, by two teachers, John Mahoney and Stewart Martin, take the works, and by use of text and micro, allow the student to seek relationships between characters, examine themes, study a particular act, or work through the entire play, at their own pace. The authors say the software, running on the Spectrum, as a useful revision aid, but emphasize that it does not supplant either text or teacher.

● Computers, maker of the Lynx, has unveiled its long-promised business machine, the Laureate, selling at £1,000. It contains the new machine with 64K of workspace memory and 64K video memory, twin disc drives, CP/M operating system, printer interface, and a suite of other programs from Perfect Software, and is aimed at the business user and suitable vernal markets.

Contributors: Jacqueline Magray, Ross Davies, Mark Stone and Geoffrey Ellis.

UK Events

Computer Trade Show, Water Conference Centre, Middlesex, March 15-17
The Guangdong bureau will provide the site and all civil works and the Royal Observatory will provide the meteorological sensors, design and construct a micro-processor-based system and develop the computer software.
These facilities will be used to acquire and process meteorological data at the site and transmit them back to the Royal Observatory. As there is no electricity on the uninhabited island the equipment will be powered by solar energy.
● The Royal Observatory in Hong Kong and the Meteorological Bureau in Guangdong, China, have signed an agreement to set up a joint-venture automatic weather station on Huanan Zhou off the Pearl River Estuary about 70 kilometres southeast of Zhuhai. The Guangdong bureau will provide the site and all civil works and the Royal Observatory will provide the meteorological sensors, design and construct a micro-processor-based system and develop the computer software.
These facilities will be used to acquire and process meteorological data at the site and transmit them back to the Royal Observatory. As there is no electricity on the uninhabited island the equipment will be powered by solar energy.

The man venerated by the Japanese

● KEVIN CAHILL continues his series on Dr Gene Amdahl and the Fifth Generation

dence with Dr Amdahl, now of the Trilogy Corporation.

What the Japanese program managers for the Fifth Generation project thought was that Dr Gene just had to be dead, such is the reverence for his name and reputation in Japan, and in the rest of the computer industry.

To paraphrase Wilde, news of Dr Amdahl's death is very premature. In fact, he is lecturing in London on April 5. Details of his new chip created a sensation in Japan, and a huge contingent of Japanese computer experts have congregated at each of the three public events at which Dr Gene has spoken about the chip. But authoritative comment came from Dr Gordon Moore, head of Intel, one of the world's leading chip companies, who followed Dr Gene's keynote address at the triannual International Computer Conference in Paris last October.

Evidently unaware until minutes before of the scope of what his Silicon Valley neighbour was up to, Dr Moore continually referred to Dr Amdahl's work in glowing terms, in what were obviously departures from his prepared text. "It represents a real generation leap," he said.

But what of the Trilogy computer, and its relation to the Fifth Generation vision of the future machine?

In the very last moments of his Paris address Dr Amdahl indicated that the Trilogy machine would include a set of vector registers "of modest speed". The modest speed Dr Gene is referring to is the equivalent of 100 million instructions per second. Most big mainframes now include floating point arithmetic



Dr Amdahl... missing name

being offered by the Japanese companies Hitachi, Fujitsu and NEC. Where the Trilogy machine will differ from all these solutions, and where it will come closest to the Fifth Generation specification, is in having the vector registers incorporated as part of the machines' actual hardware architecture.

This eliminated the problem of having to pass vector type problems along a data channel to a separate processor, and represents a major design innovation in the heart of computers themselves.

Reminding his interviewer that Trilogy is a commercial company going into competition with the world colossus in computing, with 400 million dollars invested on which its shareholders expect a good return, Dr Amdahl says that the vector feature will not be available with the early Trilogy machines. "We have to keep some details secret to maintain our competitive lead," he says.

The absence of this feature might disappoint the purists, but the machine will not disappoint potential customers. The basic Trilogy mainframe, which will form the first of a range, will run at 32 million instructions per second. This is 120 per cent faster than the equivalent single processor expected to be announced by IBM shortly.

Unlike Dr Gene's machines since he left IBM, the Trilogy machine will be water and not air cooled. In contrast to the plumbing which is needed to cool existing IBM machines, and which can cost up to £250,000 on top of the cost of the machine itself, the Trilogy machine will be water cooled using a unit alongside the mainframe, which is no bigger than the average domestic fridge. The machine itself is no

bigger than a domestic wand robe.

Dr Amdahl hedges on what he will ask for the machine but the industry pundits suggest that if IBM price their new machine, which will consist of two closely-coupled processors and which will still be 4 million short of the Trilogy top speed at around \$5.2m, Trilogy will offer theirs for around \$4.7m.

At this moment Trilogy has three machines in engineering prototype with the first two machines due at the manufacturing plant in Dublin, either later this year or early next year.

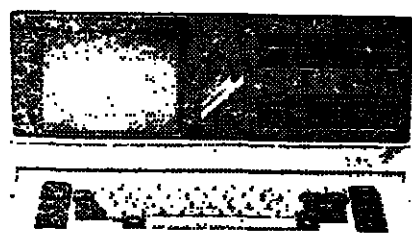
On the topic of orders to date Dr Gene is hesitant. He will say that Trilogy has had enquiries, and will sell all the units it can produce in the first year. So far Trilogy has only had approaches from Japanese companies about licensing similar to those with DEC and Sperry.

Three of the Japanese mainframe manufacturers, Hitachi and Mitsubishi are barred from the technology because they are competitors but NEC and Oki, the well-linked to Sperry, could quite legitimately approach Trilogy for licences.

In fact the lead company, the Japanese family of companies to which NEC belongs, the Sumitomo company, announced as the Japanese agent for the Trilogy computer range. Nor is the end of the licence deals in sight. The major electronic and computer company in the world has made either a formal or informal approach to the little company at the top of Ridgeview Court, Cupertino, California.

● Dr Amdahl is lecturing on Super Computers at the Royal Education, London, at 6 on April 5.

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How to avoid clutter on your screen

Office systems are beginning to get more attention in Britain, but it is important to recognise that this is an area where there is much theory and little proven practice. Office systems are generally seen as technology operating in a network environment and the emphasis is on electronic mail, filing and retrieval, diary, access to central databases and other network services.

Most of the impetus behind office systems comes from the traditional data processing industries, including internal DP departments. We hear little from the end users themselves, but in the long run success of a system will depend entirely on them.

Those who have had experience of working in the end user environment, whether as salesmen or consultants, have learnt to approach end users with humility. If a new machine is more convenient to use than the previous method, end users will adopt it. The classic end user, who today uses little more technology than telephone, calculator, copier, telex and typewriter, has rejected far more technology than he has accepted.

One objective of office systems is "messaging". I first heard of messaging at an American conference in 1977, at which several speakers talked with enthusiasm about the "Arpanet". This was a network that connected 50 per cent of the research establishments in the US, and was used for sending and receiving messages.

One professor said that in the old days he had had a cluttered desk, now he had a cluttered screen. All speakers said that the system had mainly replaced telephone calls and letters, and enabled them to work productively at home if they had a terminal installed.

This network connected a "community" of research workers most of whose communications were with each other.

With a messaging facility like this, incoming calls can be interrupted, and so often with outgoing calls the people at the other end are either engaged or not at their desks. Why then is it taking so long for messaging to become a standard service?

What facilities would an end user expect from a messaging system? He would want the directory of people with whom he could potentially exchange

messages to be comprehensive. It should include all those in all locations of his own organization, and contacts in other organizations, and should also extend to the home.

He would expect the network to be developed quickly. He would want the same directory to apply to both telephone and messaging. He may frequently try to telephone first and then leave a message. He would want a device on his desk for his sole use and would want to avoid "collision", which is when he may want to use the same machine for two applications simultaneously.

He might need to send the same message to several people at the same time, and would need to know if his outgoing messages had been viewed.

This specification seems to be best met not by creating new networks, nor by means of a computer workstation, but by adding function to the telephone. There is a great deal of development on telephones with screen and keypad (display phones). The aim would be to replace all telephones overnight and the ideal timing would be to do this at the same time as a digital exchange was installed. The "mail box" and programming could be housed in the digital exchange.

The migration to digital PDX is well under way in the UK. To install the messaging network at the same time would support the financial justification for the new exchanges and accelerate the development of teletex and similar networks.

Users could call up the telephone directory on their screen, and the same directory would cover both voice and messaging usage.

It is possible that this new extended telephone would be suitable for an internal view-data service (the end user will be the ultimate arbiter). If every employee had this screen facility available overnight, there would be an incentive to set up a central staff to provide the service. There could be a range of corporate "Look up" information being available such as "Who's Who?" and mileage rates, and material normally posted on notice boards.

Frank Glyn-Jones

● Glyn-Jones, 20 years with IBM, is now a consultant to ICL.



Following the now familiar trend of publishers moving from books to computer software, husband-and-wife team Paul Aston and Elizabeth Edmundson are carving out a section of the fast-growing educational software for their company, Salis Software. Geoffrey Ellis writes. Coming from a conventional publishing background, EPL Publishing, a company they started ten years ago specialising in packaging books, tapes and

worksheets as an aid to foreign students, they expanded and moved from London to the West Country. They visited Bristol to assess it as a new base, but it was raining, and they moved on to neighbouring Bath, by which time the sun had appeared. They decided to stay and have been working in the shadow of the abbey there since 1977. Last year they launched Word Power a spelling and vocabulary game.

Phloopy's fast load

If you have a BBC computer, there is good news for you from Cornwall. Frank Brown writes. No longer do you need to wait ages for contents of a cassette to be loaded into your machine. Indeed, no longer do you need to use cassettes.

A Cornish firm, PHI mag systems, has rendered them obsolete by developing a cartridge-based system called the Phloopy, which operates more than 60 times faster and is considerably more reliable.

Slightly smaller than a cassette drive, the Phloopy provides 100 kilobites (just over 100,000 characters) of rapidly accessible storage, and loads or saves a file in three or four seconds, its data transfer rate being 10,000 bytes/second. It costs less than £150 including an interface, two data/program storage cartridges and VAT.

Thus, in terms of price performance ratio, the Phloopy bridges the gap between a cassette drive and a floppy disk.

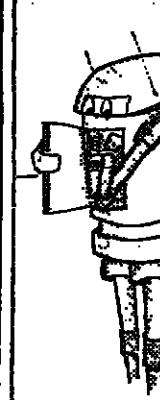
The storage cartridges are about the same thickness as a tape cassette, but slightly larger, and are inserted into the drive rather like a floppy disk. They contain an endless loop of quarter-inch tape of the type normally used for instrumentation recorders in industry.

The loop is twelve feet long and is driven by the drive motor - the Phloopy's only moving part - past a tiny nine-track magnetic read/write head that records a byte of data plus a clock pulse, across the width of the tape.

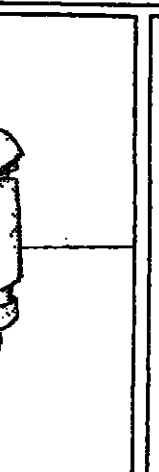
The Phloopy uses standard BBC filing system and basic program commands, plus its own utility programs. The unit is therefore completely computer controlled.

Production of the Phloopy has started at PHI Mag's plant in Falmouth, and the company aims to produce 20,000 in the first year. The Phloopy is initially being marketed by direct mail.

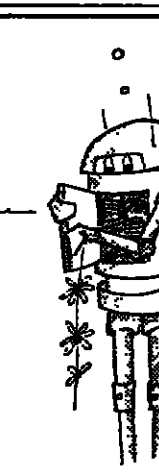
Coat-check at the cloakroom-in-a-slot



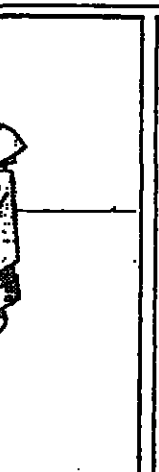
Checking your coat will never be the same again. A Stockholm company called Electronic Locks Sweden AB has developed a system which issues personal data cards instead of conventional cloakroom tickets. Roger Woolnough writes. The electronic cloakroom



consists of 24 rotating wardrobe units contained in a square module. Clothes are hung in one of the wardrobes, and coins are inserted in a slot. The unit door is then automatically closed, and the module rotates to present an empty wardrobe. So far, so simple. But high-tech



really comes into its own when another slot issues a plastic card which carries a forger-proof code produced by something called a "random choice generator". When you want your coat back, you feed the card into the slot. This returns the correct wardrobe unit and opens the



door. It may sound like technological overkill, but the Swedes say it cuts costs, takes up half the space of a normal cloakroom, and increases security. Attempted break-ins are automatically reported to service staff, or a siren is sounded.



People/Malcolm Neill of Applied Communications

Making up ground

In America, increasing numbers of people are doing their banking not at a bank, but at a petrol station or department store. It is all part of a trend called EFTS, or electronic funds transfer systems, and Malcolm Neill is aiming to introduce the same sort of thing here.

Not that Neill is anxious to put the banks out of business. Far from it. As managing director of Applied Communications Ltd it is the banking aspects of the EFTS business which have been top of his priorities. But the experience of the company's American parents has made Neill well aware that banking could soon break out of its conventional environment.

"UK lags the United States by about three years," he says. "But I believe the use of cash dispensers here will increase dramatically."

At present most British cash dispensers - or automatic teller machines (ATMs), as they are called - are inside or outside banks. In the US they have cropped up in many retail locations, and Neill sees no reason why it should not happen here. That is just a start.

The next step could be credit card authorisation at the point of sale," he forecasts. Then there is home banking, using a television set or low-cost terminal.

"It enables people to manage their money more efficiently, and reduces the banks' costs. There's no reason why you can't pay bills electronically. That means there's no paper to be

issued, and no paper to be checked, and that's a good incentive."

Malcolm Neill has been involved with computers since the 1960s.

In 1980 he began building up the European activities of his American parent company, Applied Communications Inc (ACI), which specialises in EFT systems. "ACI basically supplies all the software," explains Neill. "The hardware is an individual choice, and the terminals can be from any manufacturer." Neill has recently pulled off two major EFTS contracts for systems built round ACI's Base 24 software. One, worth £250,000, is for bank payment systems run in Germany under the name GZS. In this country the Trustee Savings Bank Scotland has adopted a system worth £750,000 to handle card transactions, and later to provide other customer services.

If Britain followed the US, we could be in for some shocks. One shopkeeper in Oregon was approached by so many banks wishing to put terminals in his store that he decided there must be money in it, and bought his own bank.

So how soon will we see bank terminals nesting next to the fruit and veg in the British supermarket? Neill is cautious.

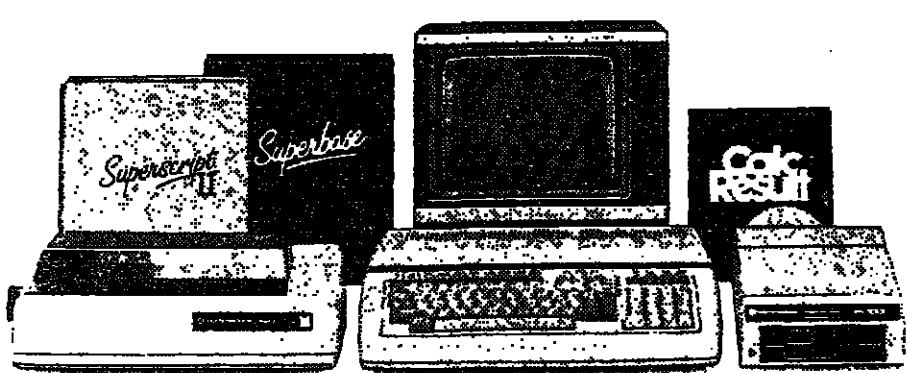
"There's just no way you can force a financial institution to move faster than it wants to," he says. "We have learned to be patient."

Roger Woolnough



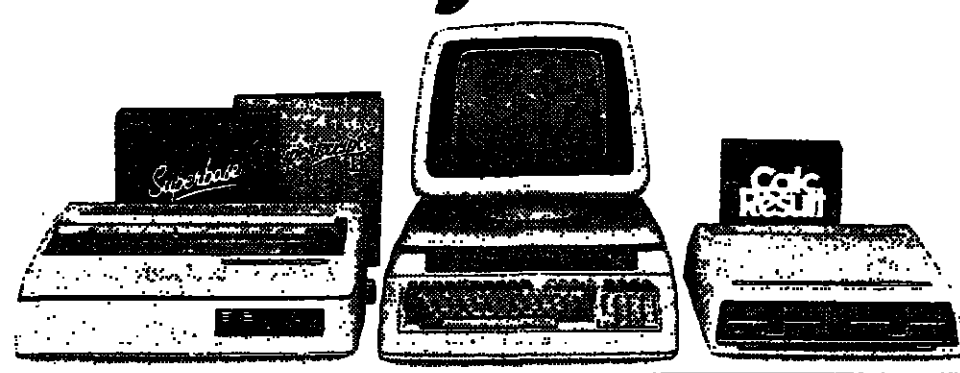
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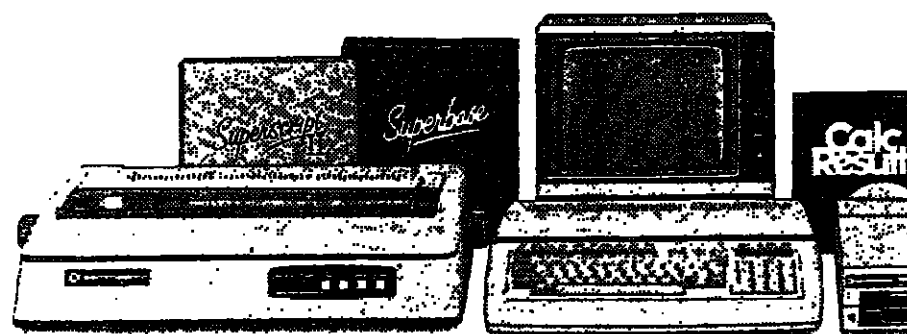
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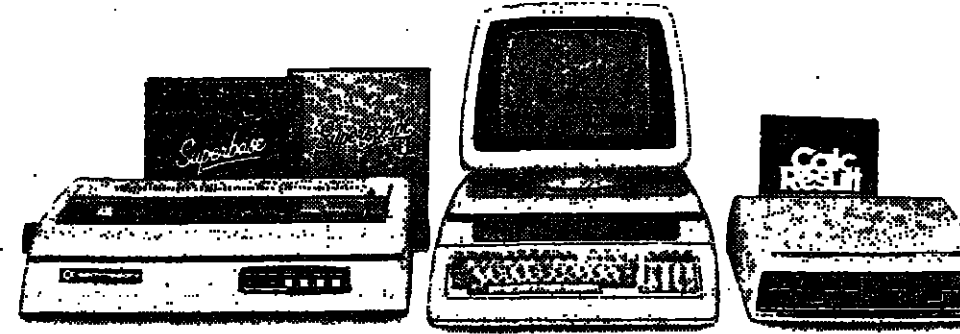
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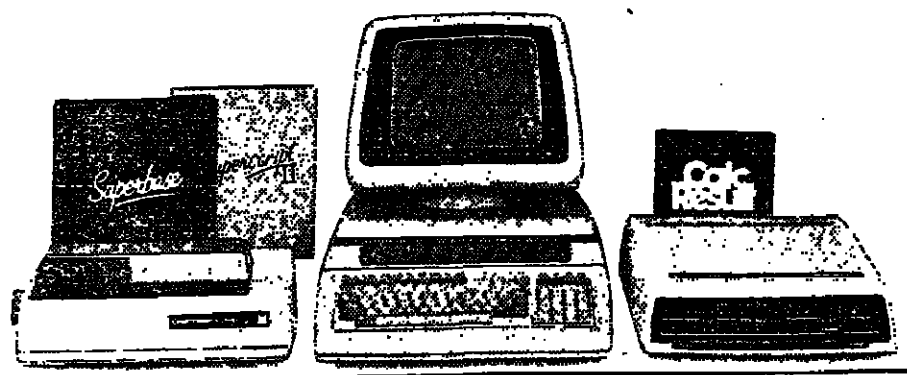
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Ludbrook Mercury Motor Inn, Southend Arterial Road, Hornchurch, Essex.
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Bishop Farm Hotel (on the A23), Hailsham, Sussex.
Holiday Inn, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hants.
Kings Arms Hotel, 30 High East Street, Dorchester, Dorset.
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The George Hotel, Sheep Street, Kenning, Northants.
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Borough Arms Hotel, King Street, Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs.
Lord Hill Hotel, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
The Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, W. Midlands.
Holiday Inn, St Nicholas Circle, Leicester, Leicestershire.

Stonewort, Elmfield Road, Leicester, Leicestershire.
Penline Hotel, Macklin Street, Derby, Derbyshire.
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NORTH
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Northumbria Hotel, Osborne Road, Leamford, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Crest Hotel, North Ferriby, North Humberside.
Dunham Hotel, High Street, Doncaster, Yorks.

NORTH WEST
The Village, George Street, Old Bury New Road, Sedgeley Park, Preswath, Manchester.
Herriots, Sunlight House, Key Street, Manchester.
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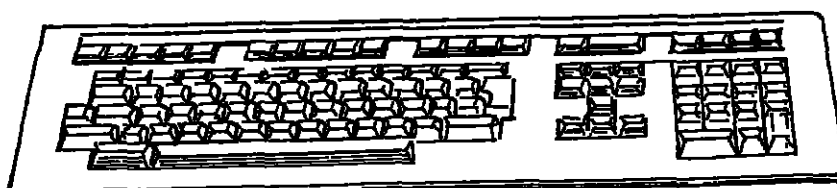
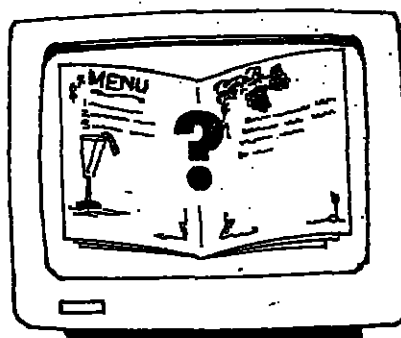
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Senior Technical Analyst (Software Engineer)

Buckinghamshire/Bedfordshire up to £12,000 + car + relocation

Programming expertise gained within a scientific or technical environment is one of several requirements for a company specialising in optical applications and associated systems software. Progressive expansion in its bureau and turnkey operations has necessitated the recruitment of key personnel, vital to future development plans. As a Senior Technical Analyst you will be responsible for the development of customer specifications, liaising closely with the programming teams, and overall project costing and management. Candidates for this interesting position must have a minimum of four years industrial experience with formal training in systems design and programming techniques with previous responsibility for staff being an important pre-requisite. Languages used must include FORTRAN or PASCAL, experience of M-BASIC and MACRO-11 would also be useful. Although current systems are based on the PDP-11, conversion to VAX machines will take place over the coming months. If you are seeking a career move offering a new challenge and responsibilities working with the latest DEC hardware and software this opportunity will greatly appeal. T022/F

Accounts Managers

London up to £25,000 + car

These are unique and senior positions within a prestigious software house specialising in the fields of information technology and data communications. Reporting directly to the Group Manager, scope of responsibility includes the pursuit of new business, developing sales and marketing opportunities as a Senior Consultant and also the overall monitoring and appraisal of projects. It is therefore essential that candidates have a high degree of business acumen with excellent inter-personal skills. One must have considerable experience of managing large projects including some control of budgetary constraints. To the careerist these positions offer unlimited possibilities. T022/G

Microbased Communications Opportunities

Berks/Herts/Hants. £10,000 to £15,000

People with communications expertise are always in great demand. The micro industry is crying out for good people. If you could work in an environment offering a mixture of communications orientated, microbased projects then you need never look back! Modus has succeeded in identifying three such companies all of which can offer this blend of experience. Essentially you should be educated to degree level and have 2 to 5 years experience gained through either technical micro/minibased projects (using Assembler or languages such as CORAL, PASCAL, PTL/2, C, etc.) or communications related projects (involving X25, LANS, SNA, OSI, 3270, CO1-CO3, Viewdata etc.). Each company is different in terms of size, products etc., but they all offer a tremendous amount in terms of specific job content and career potential. T022/H

Mobile Communications

Hants/Worcs. to £19,000 + car + benefits

Two levels of appointment exist in this sphere, one at a senior project management level, the other at a lower level involving design, development and implementation. Most activities are concentrated in the area of severe environmental HF/VHF/UHF mobile communications. Applicants are likely to come from an MOD establishment or a communications manufacturer, be no older than forty and be educated to degree level or equivalent. Hardware or software design experience would also be advantageous as would specific expertise in areas such as C3I, Bates, Wavell, Parmigan, etc. T022/J

Industrial Automation

Herts/Bucks/Berks. £10,000 to £14,000

Industrial automation and process control are areas of the real-time computer industry which are both booming and buoyant. They are excellent environments in which to learn about embedded micro systems, real-time multitasking operating systems, LAN based distributed, multiprocessor architectures, bit-slice techniques etc., etc. Provided that you have two years (or more) experience gained in a technical environment, i.e. using micros or minis, high and low-level languages, then there is every opportunity to gain very useful and marketable skills and techniques. Typical systems currently in development are based on PDP-11, VAX and Intel 16-bit hardware, using languages such as CORAL 66, PASCAL, PL/M-66 — all very desirable experience to gain. T022/K

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There are several new posts in the expanding team responsible for the design and implementation of the software and special digital hardware. The strong emphasis is on the structured application of good professional methods.

Software

A Design Consultant — with substantial experience of real-time communications software design in a multi-processor environment — for development of distributed processing architecture and related communications and high-throughput transaction processing software. (ref 842/J/T)

A Project Leader — with substantial experience of software project control — to supervise design and implementation of data communications, interactive services and network control software. (ref 842/T/T)

A Project Leader — with substantial DP experience — to design and implement an on-line accounting/administrative control package. (ref 842/G/T)

Salary c.£15000 for all three posts.

Senior/Intermediate Software Engineers — with experience of writing programs and designing software in a real-time communications environment — to work on VAX software and micro-processor systems. Salary £11000 — £14000. (ref 842/35/T)

Hardware

A Senior Hardware Engineer — with extensive design experience in digital electronics and micro-processors, multi-processor systems, and a good understanding of data communications — to design and develop digital circuits at all levels in the system. Salary c.£12000. (ref 842/H/T)

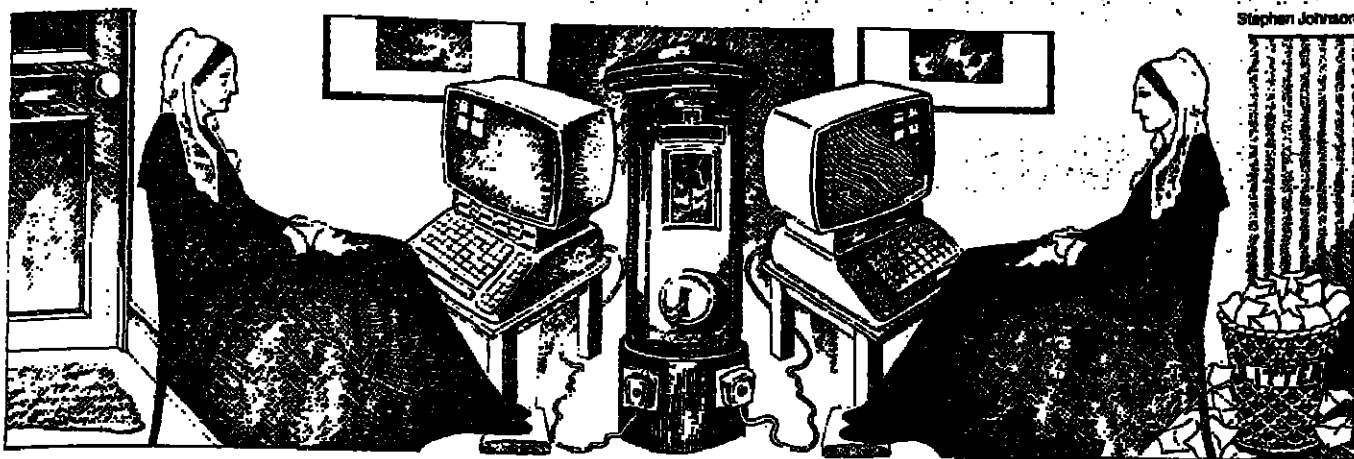
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Can there still be a place for messages with ribbons on



British Telecom naturally approves of home electronic mail and messaging systems, even if they are taking a long time to encourage these developments which you might think would lead to a reduction in the service as it is less and less economic, and less of a necessity.

Does that follow, even at the message level? What is the social value of a little old lady in Inverness being able to write to another little old lady in Bournemouth, in her own handwriting on personal lavender coloured writing paper?

What is the social value of their ability to mark in this way contemporaries, all this by personal messages not duplicable by electronics, chips, floppies, tapes, in a piece of ribbon and putting them in a drawer?

I do not know the answer I suspect, however, that there is social value in this activity. I suspect that as we change and alter the home by electronics, and alter its relationship to the rest of the world, we are going to have to consider the question.

But back to the Post Office. Does electronic mail and messaging really threaten it? Should the Post Office fight it, keep its head down, or encourage it? Should it approve of videotex systems such as Prestel and the Nottingham Building Society's Homelink service, offering home banking, home shopping, and access to a wide range of databases?

Charles Read, Director of Information Technology at the Post Office, is fond of saying it should.

He is not just putting up a brave front while he tries to find a way around or shift concentration to other services. He is being much shrewder and more certain than that. For as videotex spreads, so the more organized suppliers of goods, the mail order houses, and the retail chains, are going to encourage electronic shopping from home, and go far beyond the embryonic services on offer today, both in range and volumes.

But the one thing electronics cannot do is to deliver the goods: the clothes, the food, the drinks, the presents. That still requires muscle power, and the more the swing to home ordering via electronics, the safer the postman's future employment. Indeed if we did not have the postman, we should have to invent him, for home shopping can be expected to bite in precisely those places which now have the worst facilities - country areas remote from and unable to support local superstores, hypermarkets and shopping malls. It can be another factor leading to repopulation rather than depopulation.

But how good can electronic shopping be? I am not writing about shopping as a social experience, but of the selection experienced. If you wish to see

Rex Malik continues his study of changes in a computer society

it you are unlikely to be satisfied by the current low definition screens.

Which means that we probably need 1,000 lines or more, and finer colour control, so that the colour you see and the reality really match. Better picture quality could lead in turn to seeing pictures of quite complex items, though the technology to enable you to feel the texture, though surprisingly simple to imagine, might be quite complex to achieve.

You need it with movement, without prearrangement. That should be quite easy to arrange. And how about holograms for real viewing quality? Though they are not talking much about it, the Nottingham Building Society is considering becoming involved in precisely that sort of service, and what is more one which is voice activated at the user end.

You are probably going to need better communications lines than the twisted pair that provides your current telephone service. So how about using cable television, which has already been done?

Or if you are that far up market initially, why not interactive shopping via your own satellite link. You want to shop (say) at Neaham Marcus in Dallas? Why not? Though for the majority the initial satellite home system will probably be receive only, there is no intrinsic reason why you should not have your own two-way direct link: the electronics are not that difficult or expensive to arrange.

If you want to make a booking direct with a hotel in Tokyo, they can show you the facilities directly. The test of these systems is simple: if they in turn are simple, if they work reliably, if they are cheap to the level where we simply accept them as part of our normal running costs, if they are at the level of expenditure where they come below the threshold where they are noticed, and so we come to depend on them as they get built into our lives, then they become necessities.

Does the phone eventually count as an essential item in unemployment pay and social security? A generation on, probably yes. I suspect that when we get to that time, we shall look at house purchase without the basics of built-in telecommunications as we would now look on a house without running water or electricity.

We shall be looking at this again in this series when we come to consider what I call "The Intelligent Home", and that, is probably as different from today's as we are from the mud and wattle huts of our ancestors.

Watch out for the winners

Judging is going ahead for The Times National Micro-computer Challenge competition and winners of the regional finals will be announced in Computer Horizons next week.

There has been a remarkable entry of more than 500, from all ages and many walks of life and judges rate the quality high.

The 10 regional winners will each receive a BBC Micro Model B, and there will be second prizes of £50 W. H. Smith vouchers for computer goods and third prizes of £30 vouchers.

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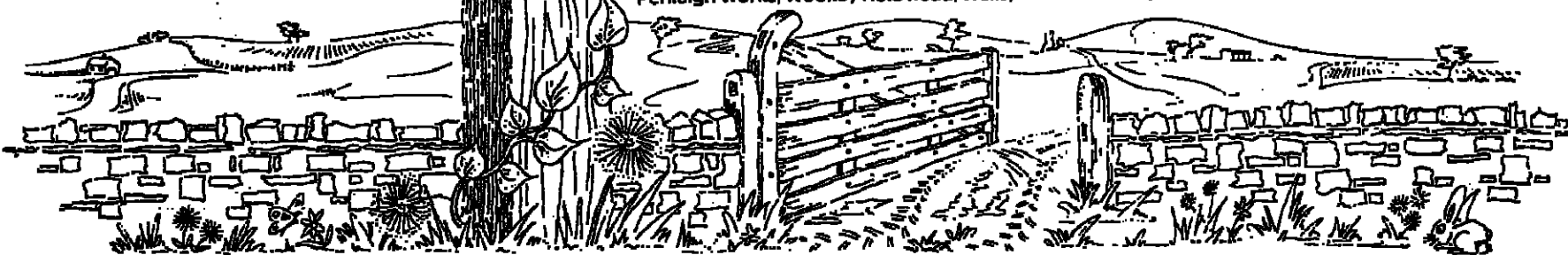
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are kept
waiting by
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Call for game to put its house in order

VOLLEYBALL

repeat that success with their current coverage of the women's international tournament in Bremen earlier this year. Next Sunday, the match between the United States, the favourite for the Olympic title, versus Cuba. This time, the United States against China is being shown on April 1.

Total (4 wickets) 257
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-53, 3-70, 4-200.
1st Inn Dabest, Sarfaraz Nawaz, Abdul Qadir, Tausseef Ahmed and Azeem Hafeez to bat.
BOWLING: Foster 19-5-72-1; Dilley 14-1-80-1; Cook 30-6-62-1; Marks 10-3-25-0; Gatling 3-0-17-1.
ENGLAND: C L Smith, G Fowler, "D L Gower, A J Lamb, B W Gatling, D W Randall, R W Taylor, G R Dilley, V J Marks, N A Foster, N G B Cook.
Umpires: Mahmood Shah and Javed Akhtar.

ICE HOCKEY from Dundee

Sponsored by Stella Artois, the annual tournament at Queen's has become the outstanding introduction to Wimbledon for many of the country's best players. In the last two years, John McEnroe, the Wimbledon champion who for some time has had a monopoly of appearing in the Queen's Club finals; and Ivan Lendl, the Czechoslovak who burns to overthrow one of the other two on grass but never actually succeeds, will all be there to help him.

his 26 bouts. Angel Ortes, the genuine's manager says he has never been knocked down, though records show that he was knocked out by two compatriots. "Bruno has been knocking over a lot of lookas" Ortes said.

Figueroa's trainer, Syd Martin, of the Times Square Gym, New York, is as sharp as his diamond prize and one of those men who

Rockets

another controversial player, pole Moore, the three times pole national champion who temporarily retired last season because of alleged lack of encouragement by the selectors, has been included as a reserve after failing to start last week's semi-finals. Mrs Moore may still go to Moscow to represent the England No 1. Karen Taylor, who only travelled if the results of the pole scan prove satisfactory.

Bob Hope

A reduction in television coverage has ruined the prospect of a new sponsor being found to take over the Bob Hope British Classic. It now seems certain that the Sanyo Open

summer has entered in strength. Although Jane Connachan has been eased a place by the scratching of her Italian partner, Emanuella traito.

weight greater trout than the ordinary impugnat reservoir fisherman of today will catch in one. Not that he is a bad fisherman, not at all, for if it had been it is certain he would have caught none. He was highly skilled. The fact that he averaged only about two trout a year was simply that there were so few of them to catch. They are very large and savage fish, cannibals all, ruthless as a piranha, and one long-remembered beast taken by a Mr. Woodward at Sonning Lock in 1888 weighed over 21lb.

Not that Mr. Hobbes ever did as well as that. His top ten fish were

The Classic and

course Nicklaus loves and on which he has an unrivalled record. Tom Kite scored a best-of-the-week 65 in his final round to beat Nicklaus two strokes.

uncomfortably on the wet timber of the rafters, allowing a dead bait to flicker and glow around below in the waters to fish the weirpool and especially in the white water under the sill.

The dead bait should preferably be a dace - for they are larger than bleak or gudgeon - mounted on the end of three fribles of a Thames trout trace, and hung up and down and sideways through the bright water.

But who - you might well ask - is catching Thames trout today? What flies the banner of Mr Hobbs over the Chertsey, Marlow and Bray? Or

bandoned

Nicklaus: beaten by Ki
Nicklaus took his usual plain
at what happened. "Sure, I wan

never think of these fierce and lovely fish except as uncatchable monsters..."

One wonders, in an idle kind of way, whether it might not be a good thing if the Thames Water Authority stopped putting in salmon for a bit - at a cost at 1979 prices of some £20,000 a year - and spent some of that by stocking up the Thames with a few more trout. It would be nice to see these golden monsters from time to time, and Mr Hobbs, from some weir-side spot by the Elystan meadows, is not only one who would approve.

SKIING

Switzerland

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated
First division
 Coventry City v Aston Villa
 Luton Town v Ipswich Town (7.45)

SOUTH WEST COUNTY CHAMPION
Army FA vs Gloucestershire FA (at the
Stadium, Aldershot)
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: FA XI vs U.
Athenians FC.
OTHER MATCH: Tooting and Mitch-
Molesey.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Leicester vs Lough-
Students (7.15), Newbridge vs South Mar-
(7.15)

OTHER SPORT
BOXING: Levina/Duff Doubles (at We-
Arena 8.0)
RACKETTS: Open Doubles (at Queen's
West Kensington, 5.30).

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RACING: FIRST DAY OF CHELTENHAM

Dawn Run to produce a champion performance

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Without a doubt, Dawn Run looks set to become only the second mare ever to win the Waterford Crystal Hurdle at Cheltenham today.

Her overall form is far and away superior to any of her rivals, especially bearing in mind that for Auction, a previous winner of the race, does not appear to be the force of old. Furthermore, as a mare, Dawn Run will be claiming a 5lb weight allowance. This is the first time these conditions have been applied, and they look like being a most influential factor.

Take Dawn Run's last race at Leopardstown, for instance. There she gave Boreen Prince, who was runner-up to Gaye Brief in last year's Champion Hurdle, 5lb and a five lengths hiding. Now she will be receiving that amount from him. Also the ground at Leopardstown was good, which blows holes in the theory that she needs it much softer. Dawn Run's only defeat in the past was at Naas in December when she failed to give 23lb to Boreen Prince. The latter's subsequent easy win at Leopardstown put that performance into perspective.

With that effortless front-runner Desert Orchid in today's field, we are assured of a cracking gallop from the word go. But that will only play into

Dawn Run's hands as it will enable her to make full use of her stamina. Much as I admire Desert Orchid, I cannot envisage him staying in front all the way.

When he won his last race at Wincanton, Desert Orchid gave Stan's Pride 5lb and a four length beating. In my opinion, that is not the sort of form that one associates with a budding champion, and I am sure that he will find the same weight concession to Dawn Run an infinitely harder task.

In contrast to the Champion Hurdle, the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle looks more open, with good chances being offered by Crimmon Embars, the winner of the race two years ago; Daring Run, at his best; Gaye Chance, Buckbe, Mayotte, and Mellie.

Fulke Walwyn is worried that the ground will not be soft enough for Crimmon Embars, who is an out-and-out stayer capable of surviving even the hardest of slogging matches. So my choice rests with Gaye Chance, even though he will be meeting Crimmon Embars on 4lb worse terms than when they had the finish of a similar race to themselves at Kempton last month.

At Cheltenham in January Gaye Chance was beaten a length and a half by Buckbe over 2½ miles. Over today's much longer distance he should

be capable of getting his revenge, especially as he will be meeting her on better terms.

With seven consecutive victories to their credit, the Irish have dominated the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle in recent years. This time, though, I believe, the host country, has a good chance of keeping the prize at home with either Brownie's Gazette or Towley Stone. My preference is for Towley Stone, whose only defeat this season was on Warlock on December 1, when he was attempting to give Rose Ravine 19lb.

When one recalls that Rose Ravine then beat Buckbe, the subsequent winner of the Philip Cornes Saddle of Gold Hurdle final at Newbury, Towley Stone's only defeat becomes all the more excusable. More recently, Towley Stone has been victorious by 10 lengths at Ascot, and by 30 at Stratford, and it will take a good novice to topple him.

Knock Hill, a stable companion in John Webber's well-run Oxfordshire yard, is not without a chance of winning the Kim Muir Memorial Challenge Cup, now that he will be meeting Sointulla Boy on 11lb better terms than when they clashed last at Worcester.

A victory for Spinning Saint in the Grand Annual Challenge Cup, could see the day end on an unforgettable note for the



Towley Stone: fancied to end Ireland's domination of the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle at Cheltenham

Webber family because my selection will be ridden by their son Anthony. Those morale boosting wins at Hereford, Kempton and Sandown have ensured that Spinning Saint is in the right frame of mind to cope with much improved Mossy Moore, especially as he will be meeting that horse on better terms than in future handicaps.

With Bobline, Noddy's Ryde and Voice Of Progress all

standing their ground, the chase for the Arkle Challenge Trophy promises to be a thriller. Although Bobline is widely regarded as the Irish banker of the meeting, he and Noddy's Ryde, the highly regarded hope of Cumbria, might cut one another's throats if they adopt their normal attacking roles, and leave the way open for Voice Of Progress to cut them down to size.

It transpired that Voice Of

Progress was running a temperature when he was located at Cheltenham in January. But according to his trainer, David Nicholson, he is absolutely right now and best judged on the way, bordering on the distasteful, that the brushed Duke Of Milan aside twice at Newbury earlier in the season. A repetition of those performances, which were good by any standards, could see him give his owner, Mark Vestey,

who is in hospital, paralysed after a hunting fall, something to smile about.

● Burrough Hill had continued to drift in the ante-post betting for Thursday's Cheltenham Gold Cup. Ladbroke's, the bookmakers, have now pushed Jenny Pitman's chaser out to 9-2 having laid the favourite, Wayward Lad, to lose £40,000 at 6-4 and now offer him at 11-8.

● The Tote offer 33-1 against the winners of the Champion Hurdle, The Triumph Hurdle and the Gold Cup all being trained in Ireland.

POINT-TO-POINT

Turner lands family treble

By Ian Reid

Riding at his brilliant best, never conceding a yard to his opponents at the Essex Union, David Turner brought off a Marks Tey treble on Courthouse, Hill Point and Barstick, all three owned by his father.

On Hill Point in the open Turnage took up the running from the rest of the field and won by a comfortable margin. Adam's Brake (John Hickman) and Scorching Wind (William Wales) to fill the minor berths. Barstick, a three-year-old, was the Spillers' Horse. Feeds restricted open race in a time five seconds faster than the open, but all the old Turner magic was needed to get Courthouse home half a length ahead of Flashman.

When Sir John (4-5) and Elmboy (5-4) pulled away from the rest of the field in the Oakley open, we looked forward to a battle royal between them. Unfortunately, Sir John had been downed by the rest of the field, this time on a hitherto sound race, Elmboy cantered in by a distance, nevertheless recording a fast time and confirming the excellent impression he had made at Leicester.

Levy Pider, a classically repeated her Twelve double on French Peacock (in the adjacent) and Random Leg (in the RMC Group Ladies' open), taking her score to eight.

Richard Mann is riding the crest of a wave. Having won the Warwick Hunter Chase and the Ross restricted open earlier in the week, he very nearly monopolized the Massey Ferguson maiden. He won two divisions for Mrs Cockburn on Heshold and Motorbike Man, but on his father's Gold Mist he was caught in the line by Master Beau.

A good race for the Ave Vale men's open resulted in a two-length win for Stormy Dell, claiming the 3lb mare's allowance and ridden by Justin Farthing. Avante and Phacelia, dead-heat for second place. Alfur's Brent, Mystery, with Julie Barrow, started at 3-1 on the Ladies' but only scraped home by a neck from Master Bosun, with the 50-1 Foot's Testimony 10 lengths away.

Fenniss Hill, owned by the VVH Field Master, Alex Malon, and again well ridden by Craig Pilgrim, justified favouritism by winning the first restricted open by a long margin. A greyhound race, the start, the greatly improved Canford Rose, ridden by Eddie Whetnam, was equally easy winner of the second division.

Canford Rose, half sister to Special Cargo who had won the Grand Military Gold Cup on the previous day. In the last division, Gerrard Matthews, son of the Taunton Area Secretary Franny Matthews, had a greyhound named the ladies' race for a circuit, including by jumping two fences, including the formidable open ditch.

The Reas Harriers' new and picturesque course at Garons was generally agreed to have ridden well. The most spectacular runner of the day was a greyhound named the ladies' race for a circuit, including by jumping two fences, including the formidable open ditch.

Easterby pair prove a bitter disappointment

Peter Easterby, who mounts one of his smallest ever Cheltenham raids this week with just three horses - Sula Bula, Prominent King and Clayville - was not a popular trainer at Ayr yesterday.

His horses, Karamore and Jobkote, both odds-on favourites, could finish only fourth, and there were ugly crowd scenes as his son Tim rode each into the unsavory enclosure afterwards. Tim Easterby would say only: "I will know more tomorrow."

Karamore trailed in 13 lengths behind Penny's Dream in the Rosemount Handicap Hurdle. The stewards called an inquiry after the race, but the result was confirmed. Karamore, however, ordered a routine dose test.

Jobkote, disappointing behind Resplendi in the second division of the Slapdash Handicap Chase, also disappointed. The stewards viewed the film of the race but decided to take no further action.

Great Head Boy booked his place in the Scottish National with a smooth right length victory for Boy in the Holybush Novices Chase.

● A 35-1 double with Greenacres Joy and Croucher on Southwell Park. But the high spirit for his Cheltenham raid with Paperator in tomorrow's Coral Golden Hurdle

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME



[Television: BBC1: 2.15, 2.50, BBC2: 3.30]

Tote: double 3.30, 4.40. Treble 2.50, 4.5, 15.5.

2.15 WATERFORD CRYSTAL SUPREME NOVICE HURDLE (Grade 1: £16,774: 2m) (18 runners)

102 31111 BEACHCOMBER (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
103 11111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
104 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
105 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
106 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
107 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
108 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
109 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
110 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
111 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
112 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
113 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
114 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
115 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
116 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
117 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
118 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
119 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
120 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn

2.50 ARKLE CHALLENGE TROPHY CHASE (Grade 1: £17,750: 2m) (8 runners)

201 31111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
202 11111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
203 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
204 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
205 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
206 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
207 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
208 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
209 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
210 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
211 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
212 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
213 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
214 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
215 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
216 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
217 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
218 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
219 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
220 01111 BOSSLINE (C) (F) K. J. P. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn

3.30 WATERFORD CRYSTAL CHAMPION HURDLE (Grade 1: £36,680: 2m) (15 runners)

301 11111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
302 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
303 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
304 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
305 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
306 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
307 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
308 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
309 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
310 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
311 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
312 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
313 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
314 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
315 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
316 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
317 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
318 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
319 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
320 01111 AMARACH (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan

4.5 WATERFORD CRYSTAL STAYERS HURDLE (Grade 1: £18,962: 3m) (11 runners)

401 11111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
402 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
403 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
404 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
405 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
406 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
407 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
408 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
409 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
410 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
411 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
412 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
413 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
414 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
415 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
416 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
417 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
418 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
419 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith
420 01111 CHIMING EMBARS (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr S. Smith

4.40 KIM MUIR MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (a-mateurs: £23,336: 3m) (18 runners)

501 11111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
502 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
503 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
504 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
505 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
506 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
507 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
508 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
509 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
510 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
511 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
512 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
513 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
514 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
515 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
516 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
517 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
518 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
519 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
520 01111 SOUTILLUA BOY (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan

5.15 CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (Grade 1: £28,865: 2m) (13 runners)

601 11111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
602 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
603 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
604 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
605 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
606 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
607 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
608 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
609 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
610 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
611 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
612 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
613 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
614 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
615 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
616 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
617 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
618 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
619 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
620 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan

5.45 WATERFORD CRYSTAL SUPREME NOVICE HURDLE (Grade 1: £16,774: 2m) (18 runners)

701 11111 BEACHCOMBER (C) (F) S. Smith 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
702 11111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
703 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
704 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
705 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
706 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
707 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
708 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
709 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
710 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
711 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
712 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
713 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
714 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
715 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
716 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
717 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
718 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
719 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn
720 01111 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (C) (F) P. J. Finn 5-11-8 Mr P J Finn

5.55 CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (Grade 1: £28,865: 2m) (13 runners)

801 11111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
802 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
803 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
804 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
805 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
806 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
807 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
808 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
809 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
810 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
811 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
812 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
813 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
814 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
815 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
816 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
817 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
818 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
819 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
820 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan

5.55 CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (Grade 1: £28,865: 2m) (13 runners)

901 11111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
902 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
903 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
904 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
905 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
906 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
907 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
908 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
909 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
910 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
911 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
912 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
913 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
914 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
915 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
916 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
917 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
918 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
919 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
920 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan

5.55 CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (Grade 1: £28,865: 2m) (13 runners)

1001 11111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1002 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1003 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1004 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1005 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1006 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1007 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1008 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F) N. Duggan 5-11-8 Mr Duggan
1009 01111 KATHLEEN LAD (C) (F

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As part of this development process we are looking for a company solicitor who will have a good grounding in commercial law and several years experience in the oil industry, with particular emphasis on exploration and production licensing agreements, joint operating agreements and participation agreements. The person appointed will be responsible for the preparation of all legal documentation including licensing applications and bidding agreements, for negotiations and documentation relating to the acquisition of new acreage and for the preparation of drilling contracts and service contracts.

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Personnel Manager,
Amerada Hess (UK) Limited,
2 Stephen Street,
Tottenham Court Road,
London W1P 1PL

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The highly competitive salary will be accompanied by attractive large-company benefits, and assistance is available, where necessary, with the cost of relocation to this delightful part of Wiltshire.

Please send a full CV or ring or write for an application form to Mr R.J. Doncaster, Recruitment Officer, Burmah Oil Trading Limited, Burmah House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1RE. Telephone: 0793 47400.



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Candidates should have two or three years relevant post qualification experience, preferably in a City firm or in industry, be able to demonstrate commercial awareness and an ability to communicate with all levels of management throughout the Group. Salary and benefits commensurate with ability and experience will be offered.

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Applications should be made in writing with detailed C.V. and the names of at least two referees, to: Miss L.P. Butcher, Personnel Manager, GKN Group Services Limited, P.O. Box 55, Cranford Street, Smethwick, Warley, West Midlands B66 2ZF.

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Candidates should have a minimum of 3 years' experience since qualification and be conversant with commercial law in an international context. Specialist knowledge must include industrial property law, especially copyright. The position, which is open to both men and women, is located in Cambridge. There is the possibility of extensive travel both in the UK and abroad.

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Salary: £7,560 - £8,440 (inclusive of London Weighting).

Applications must be received by Friday 8th April 1984. Successful applicants would take up their posts between June and October 1984. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from Mr J. G. H. Gasson, Secretary, Law Commission, Conquest House, 37/38 John Street, Theobalds Road, London WC1N 2BQ. (Telephone No. 01-242 0861 Ext. 205).

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All applications will be treated in confidence.

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Please apply in writing with a curriculum vitae to Mrs C. Miskin, Information Officer, McKenna & Co.

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also on page 30

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Applications are invited from Solicitors for the above post in the Legal and Administrative Services Department. The person appointed will be responsible for offering legal advice to committees and other departments, representing the Council in litigation and at public enquiries, and in carrying out other duties, including conveyancing.

This post carries a Clear User Allowance and the Council's Discretionary Scheme will apply in improved cases. For Application Form and Job Description please contact the Personnel Section, New Bridge House, Dover, Kent, CT16 1JL. Tel: Dover (0204) 204090. Closing date: 26 March, 1984. Interview date: 12 April, 1984.

ALL ENGLAND LAW REPORTS SUB-EDITOR

The All England Law Reports require a Sub-Editor to prepare cases for publication as law reports.

The Sub-Editor will be required to undertake all phases of manuscript preparation from receipt of transcript to publication, including copy-editing, checking case citations, revising head notes and proof reading.

The qualifications required are an incisive legal mind (as evidenced by good academic qualifications), the ability to express difficult legal concepts in concise but clear and readable English, keen attention to detail and the ability to work to a weekly schedule. Applicants must have a law degree or legal professional qualifications.

Salary and conditions are in accordance with the NUJ agreement. LVs and company pension scheme.

Please reply with full CV to: Mrs Dawn Gale, Personnel Department, Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd, 88 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Cerefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Frank Bough at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 9.15; the day's television preview at 9.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 10.15 and 10.45; exercise at 10.55; horoscopes at 11.35; comedy hints and financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Craft of the Weaver. Programme two of the five-part series illustrating the techniques of weaving (see 1.00).
9.25 Cerefax. (1.00) 10.55 Cerefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Corderale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional News. (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes Dr David Davlin weighing the pros and cons of plastic surgery to improve one's looks. 1.45 Cerefax. (1.00) 10.55 Cerefax.

2.00 The Cheltenham Festival. Julian Winton introduces coverage of three races from the first day of the Cheltenham Festival. The first race is the Arkle Challenge Trophy. (2.00) and, continued on BBC 2, the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle Challenge (3.30).

3.00 Budget 84 - A 30-minute Special. Coverage and comment of Mr Lawson's first budget. Studio analysts from economist Peter Oppenheimer and chartered accountant Philip Hardman; Sir Robin Day assesses the reaction at Westminster with leading politicians; Nick Clarke is at the Stock Exchange; Nicholas Woolley hears industry's point-of-view from Aston Science Park; and Sally Harrison is with the man on the Clapham Omnibus. (Cerefax page 101).

5.40 Sixty Minutes, presented by Nick Ross and Sarah Kennedy, includes the main details of the Chancellor's budget measures followed by Richard Whitmore's views from Moira Stuart.

6.40 Hartly. Mr Hartly's guests tonight include actress Katherine Helmond, best known for her role as Jessica in Soap.

7.10 The District Nurse. Episode ten and eleven of the village saga continue with moving in with Gwen and David.

7.40 A Question of Sport. Bill Beaumont and Emylin Hughes captain two teams of sporting celebrities in a test of sporting knowledge.

8.10 Dallas. Sue Ellen tries to discover who is the father of the baby she has lost. (Cerefax page 120).

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.
9.25 The Budget. The Chancellor explains the measures he has announced this afternoon.
9.35 Play for Today: Desert of Lies, by Howard Brenton. Starring Cheryl Lungal. Obscure story of two ill-fated expeditions to the Kalahari desert, one by a missionary and his family in 1848, the other by three adventurers in 1933. Directed by Piers Haggard. (Cerefax page 120).

11.00 The Rockford Files. The private detective, on the trail of a missing man on behalf of the man's sister, finds himself harassed by both police and crooks (1).

11.50 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 9.05; consumer affairs at 9.40 and 9.55; exercise at 10.15 and 10.45; a guest in the Spotlight at 10.55; guest of the day, Miriam Stoppard at 11.00; pop music news at 11.15; pop video at 11.35; odd news at 11.55 and 12.05; Ronnie Scott's house at 12.15; video report at 12.35; baby talk at 12.55.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Arithmetic. 9.45 For Schools: English. 10.00 A Day in the Life of a Police Officer. 10.21 Going to School in Germany. 10.43 Evolution. 11.08 Finding and collecting things. 11.25 How coals became brown. 11.38 Shopping in Paris.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Puppet adventures of the Cockle twins. 12.10 Rainbow. (1.00) 12.30 The Sullivan's.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. Key Arie and an interview with the author of the book 'The Boy from Space'. 2.00 Crown Court. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 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